Three Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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FOR THREE YEARS OF WAR

President Roosevelt Says the Excise Law Must Be Enforced.

MINISTERS APPROVE OF HIS POSITION

Delegation at Headquarters Praises the Work of the Board and Promises It Hearty Support.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB D ALSO IN LINE

Policy of Commissioners as Outlined by Their Head to Rigidly Carry Out Provisions of the Statutes.

"We are in for three years of war, and we are going to see this thing through."

This remark, made yesterday by President Roosevelt of the Police Commission, pretty accurately describes the attitude of the Commissioners regarding Sunday enforcement of the excise law. There is going to be no let up in the crusade begun by the police, having for its object the closing on Sunday of every saloon in the city.

Mr. Roosevelt defined the policy of the Commissioners shortly after his arrival at Police Headquarters yesterday, when he called the reporters into his room and made a statement.

Mr. Roosevelt, later in the day, received a delegation of clergymen, who waited upon him and expressed their gratification at the manner in which the excise law was being enforced. Half an hour after the clergymen had gone a committee from Good Government Club D called and presented resolutions approving of the action of the Police Commissioners in seeking to enforce the laws without fear or favor.

The Commissioners make no concealment of the fact that they are disturbed by the charge that has been made that since the police have been so busy enforcing the excise law crime has increased in this city. The Commissioners brand this statement as a lie, and President Roosevelt and Acting Chief Conlin are actively engaged preparing statistics with which to refute the allegation. These figures, together with a statement from the full Board of Police Commissioners, will probably be given to the public to-day. President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker are both confident that the statistics will show a remarkable diminution of crime.

Mr. Roosevelt having opened his mail yesterday sent for the reporters and announced that he was ready to discuss the excise question. As a preliminary he stated that he intended consulting with all the members of the board before speaking his whole mind on the question.

"But this I will say," he declared. "No effort, direct or indirect, to distract our attention from important crimes and from important lawbreakers to unimportant crimes and unimportant lawbreakers will succeed. The excise law is going to be enforced right up to the handle, right along.

Will Enforce All the Laws.

"All the allies of corruption in the department who, being desirous of seeing that corruption return, try to befog the issue, may just as well abandon their efforts now. The course of the Police Commissioners won't deviate a hair's breadth from the course that has hitherto been pursued.

"We shall enforce all the laws so far as our force will allow. Ultimately we will get them all enforced, and meanwhile it is a waste of time for the criminal classes and their allies to try to prevent us from enforcing the vital laws by raising a clamor that we are not enforcing others of less importance. I should not allow a policeman to neglect the arrest of a burglar on the plea that he was preventing a violation of the Sunday excise law, and so I won't allow a policeman the chance of permitting the saloon of some man with a 'pull' to be kept open on the plea that he is looking after a soda-water stand.

"We will enforce all the laws, however, and I hope that one effect of our action will be to make the Legislature and the Board of Aldermen understand that when the police force is both honest and efficient they do not want to put or leave a law on the statute books unless they expect to see it enforced. The most corrupting and demoralizing thing for the whole community as well as the police force is to have laws on the statute books which are only partially enforced, that is, which are only enforced against a man without a 'pull.'

"In the end all decent citizens will see this, no matter how loud for the moment may be the clamor of the champions of discord and corruption.

"The statement that crimes of violence and disorder have increased is a lie pure and simple. They have decreased, and I shall soon make public the statistics to show this. I am receiving all the time from those best qualified to speak such letters as the following, from the Home of Industry, at 224 West Sixty-third Street, the writer mentioning that for the past six months there had been an unusual amount of lawlessness in that neighborhood, but that now, thanks to the endeavors of the Acting Captain of that precinct, Sergt. Chapman, and of various officers, some of whom he names, the lawlessness is steadily disappearing and the roughs have been put under control. I get information such as that every day. The men who try to give out the contrary impression are the traitors of good government, who, to serve their own base purposes, wish to encourage lawlessness in the city.

"Whatever the individual opinions of individual Commissioners on the excise law or of any other law may be, the foes of order may as well recognize once for all that the board is a unit in its purpose to enforce the laws; that it cannot be pulled off by any one, and that it will not flinch one particle from the stand it has taken."

MINISTERS PRAISE THE BOARD.

Delegation Calls at Headquarters and Approves the Commissioners' Acts.

The committee of clergymen and others representing the American Sabbath Union called at Police Headquarters shortly after Commissioner Roosevelt had ended his talk with the reporters. The delegation was ushered into Mr. Roosevelt's room and cordially welcomed by the President of the board and Commissioners Parker and Andrews. Commissioner Grant was unable to be present, he being occupied with police trials.

The Rev. T. H. Knowles acted as Chairman of the delegation. He was accompanied by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hurlburt, the Rev.

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NO MORE ASSESSMENTS, HE SAYS

Stories Denied by a Member of the Reorganization Committee of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

The bear party in Distilling and Cattle Feeding stock yesterday circulated various rumors concerning the property and the difficulties confronting the Reorganization Committee. One rumor, which was persistently reported, was to the effect that another assessment on the stock was contemplated, enormous unliquidated debts having been discovered. A member of the Reorganization Committee when asked concerning the stories replied:

"These reports all come from one source and are circulated for the purpose of bearing the stock, that it may be bought by the Greenhut-Morris faction, preparatory to an attempted settlement with the Reorganization Committee, negotiations for which were at one time in progress, but which came to nothing. The stories are without foundation. There is no possibility of a further assessment, but, on the contrary, it is more than possible that a part or perhaps all of the assessment already paid may be returned to the stockholders. This can be done through the cancellation of the proposed bonds before issue, funds in the hands of the receiver after all claims are satisfied being used for the purpose.

"The receiver, under orders of the Court, retains $1,500,000 cash and cash assets and property worth another $1,500,000. Out of this he has to meet rebate claims amounting to less than $300,000, and whatever sum may be allowed by the Court to Greenhut and Morris for their bonds in final adjudication. The Reorganization Committee would not pay Greenhut and Morris 46 for their bonds, notwithstanding that they redeemed all bonds of innocent holders at that figure. The new company will have a reserve of at least $1,500,000 in cash over the amount necessary for working capital."

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Receiver McNulta of the Whisky Trust and his counsel, J. K. Bovesel, were before Judge Taft of the United States Circuit Court to-day. Their mission was to secure an order confirming the order of the Illinois Federal Court for the sale of the property of the trust.

The property under the jurisdiction of Judge Taft consists of that of Maddox, Hobart & Co. and the Mill Creek Distilling Company. Judge Taft made an entry for the sale of this property. The Reorganization Committee of the Whisky Trust will likely to buy it in.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Judge Taft, in the Ohio and Kentucky District of the Federal Court, to-day confirmed the decree of sale of Whisky Trust property rendered here by Judge Showalter. The property will be advertised for sale to-morrow. Under the law there must be four weekly advertisements. The sale will take place Wednesday, Aug. 14, at the Clark Street entrance of the County Court House, and will embrace all of the property covered by the decree.

The property is located in Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, and in each of these States ancillary orders have now been entered confirming the original decree. Eighteen distilleries and the office building in Peoria will be sold. The bid of the Reorganization Committee—$9,800,000—payable in stock of the old committee to the extent of the committee's holdings, is sure to be accepted. In fact, the Court has so directed, unless a higher bid be offered, which is extremely unlikely.

Levy Mayer, counsel for the Reorganization Committee, said to-night: "The notices from Greenhut, Woolner, and Corning, demanding back their properties are too childish to be seriously considered. These persons have been sued by Receiver McNulta to recover sums ranging from $200,000 to $1,100,000. One of those who demand the return of the property is Greenhut's brother-in-law. Their notices will not deter the receiver from prosecuting the suits to judgments."

Mr. Mayer, who has conducted the legal campaign to a successful issue, leaves for Europe in the early part of August.

IMPRISONED IN A BURNING VESSEL

Third Engineer Hammond of the Cibola Loses His Life at Lewiston, N. Y.

LEWISTON, N. Y., July 15.—Third Engineer Hammond lost his life by the burning of the steamer Cibola this morning. The steamer burned at her dock. The Custom House and the American Hotel also burned. The loss on the Cibola is $225,000; on the American Hotel, $40,000; insurance small.

Watchman Kelly of the Cibola at 1 o'clock this morning discovered fire in the oilroom. In two minutes the Cibola was ablaze from stern to bow. The majority of the crew, thirty-eight in number, slept forward and had no great difficulty in escaping, although some of the men were scorched. Down below slept Chief Engineer Walsh, Second Engineer Woodward, and Third Engineer William Hammond. Walsh and Woodward escaped after a terrible struggle, being just able to break through the fire and leap overboard. Both were badly burned.

Hammond failed to reach the dock whence he could leap into the water, and fled below, where he was heard crying for help. While he was still alive the boat burned from its moorings and drifted slowly out into the river. Fisherman John Wilson rowed after the burning steamer. He could hear Hammond faintly calling for help for fully fifteen minutes; then his voice was stilled and was heard no more.

From the Cibola the flames spread to the dock, and thence to the American Hotel, kept by Henry Cornell. It was destroyed. The Custom House was burned, with all its records.

The steel hull of the Cibola drifted two miles down the river and ran aground. Hammond's charred body was found in the boat. Hammond was thirty years old and unmarried. He lived in Toronto.

A ST. LOUIS GIRL'S SAD WEDDING DAY

Her Mother Dies Suddenly and Her Fiancee Commits Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—Emil Michaels, aged thirty, who was last week defrauded out of all his money in a business transaction, and who was to have been married at 6 o'clock last evening, died at that hour in Forest Park from poison self-administered. The mother of his intended bride died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease.

No News of Gen. Schofield's Recall.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The information contained in a dispatch from Seattle that Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, the commanding officer of the United States Army, had been directed to abandon his tour of inspection of military posts in the United States and return to Washington without delay is a source of much mystery at the War Department. Officials there profess to know nothing about the alleged order and are not inclined to believe its authenticity, as Gen. Schofield was heard from by telegraph Saturday. He was then in the Yosemite, and nothing in his dispatch indicated any change in his plans. A dispatch about a matter of official business was sent to him there to-day. Secretary Lamont and Assistant Secretary Doe are absent from Washington.

Mr. Haslin's Removal Was Legal.

Controller Fitch yesterday received an opinion from the office of Corporation Counsel Scott that the removal of James H. Haslin as one of the Commissioners of the Park Avenue Improvement by Mayor Strong was legal under the power of removal law, and that Henry L. Stoddard, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Haslin, was entitled to draw his salary.

Mr. Stoddard's salary, as well as that of the other new Commissioners of the Park Avenue Improvement Board, was held in the Controller's office pending the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Haslin may now take the case to the courts.

Collins's Trial Begun.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—The trial of John S. Collins, the negro who shot the Princeton students, Fred Ohl and Garret Cochran, was begun in the County Court this afternoon. Cochran, the student who survived Collins's bullet, was not present, but will be to-morrow if wanted. He has scarcely recovered yet from the effects of the shock to his system. Senator Daly, counsel for Collins, moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the indictment was defective. The motion was overruled, and the work of securing a jury was begun.

PIETZEL CHILDREN FOUND

Their Bodies Discovered in a Cellar at Toronto.

HOLMES HAD OCCUPIED THE HOUSE

It Is Believed the Philadelphia Insurance Swindler Killed the Pietzel Boy in Detroit.

A MOST REMARKABLE CAREER OF CRIME

Reason to Believe that Holmes Had Committed Several Other Murders.

TORONTO, July 15.—The bodies of Etta Alice and Nellie Pietzel, the missing daughters of Benjamin F. Pietzel, were found by Detectives Cuddy of Toronto and Geyer of Philadelphia this afternoon buried in the cellar of the house, 15 St. Vincent Street.

H. H. Holmes, now under arrest at Philadelphia, is believed to have deliberately murdered the two girls, after he had first murdered their father in Philadelphia and their brother in Detroit.

Inquiries begun by the police led to the knowledge that Holmes and the children lived at the house in question and search was made by the two officers. A photograph of Holmes was shown to Frank N. Nudel of the Ontario Educational Department, who owns 16 St. Vincent Street, and without any hesitation he identified it as that of the man who had rented the house from him last October, and who, after a very short stay, had departed.

When they reached the cellar it appeared to the detectives that something had disturbed the cellar floor, and with shovels they began to dig.

A short distance below the surface they came across the arm and a portion of the head of one of the murdered girls, and further work soon revealed the bodies of the two victims. They were both nude and had lain there, in all probability, since last October.

City Detective Inspector Stark was communicated with, and he gave instructions that the two bodies be removed by an undertaker, and they were taken to an establishment on Yonge Street. Coroner Orr was informed of the discovery, and he has called an inquest for to-morrow night. It is understood the jury will meet pro forma, and, after viewing the bodies, will adjourn for one week to enable the Crown authorities to work up evidence.

The bodies of the little ones were buried three feet below the surface, and were in a fair state of preservation.

Doctors who have examined the bodies agree with Detective Geyer's theory that the two girls were killed by hypodermic injections of chloroform. Holmes is known to be an expert in the use of hypodermic injections.

A nice legal point now presents itself. The murder having been committed in Canada, the accused must be tried within its boundaries, but as Holmes has pleaded guilty to one charge in the United States, he may insist on being sentenced for that.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The Murder of the Children Probably Followed That of Their Father.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—With the finding of the bodies of the Pietzel children in Toronto, a chapter in the history of one of the most sensational criminal cases in the annals of this country is closed and the net of the law is drawn more closely about one of the boldest scoundrels that has ever been arraigned at the bar of justice.

Herman Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, is in the county prison here awaiting sentence for the confessed crime of conspiracy in defrauding the Fidenty Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia out of $10,000, by palming off upon it a bogus body as that of Benjamin F. Pietzel, a policy holder of the company.

The case has so many sides to it that it is difficult to even outline it in the ordinary length of a newspaper dispatch. In July, 1894, the Fidelity Mutual Life Association issued a policy for $10,000 upon the life of Benjamin F. Pietzel. Shortly after this a man, giving the name of B. F. Perry, rented a house at 1,319 Callowhill Street, this city. In September of the same year a fire, supposed to have been caused by an explosion, occurred at the house, and the charred body of Perry was found. A short time after this Jeptha B. Howe, a young attorney of St. Louis, presented a claim to the Fidelity Company for $10,000 upon the life of Pietzel, alleging that the man found at the house 1,319 Callowhill Street was that of Pietzel. With Howe was Alice, a thirteen-year-old daughter of Pietzel, and Holmes, the arch-conspirator in the case. The body of the supposed Perry had been buried in Potter's Field, but was exhumed, and Alice and Holmes positively identified it as that of Pietzel. The money was paid to Howe, and the party returned to St. Louis.

Mrs. Pietzel was in St. Louis at that time, and, through representations that she could aid her husband in furthering his interests, consented to become a party to Holmes's scheme to deceive the insurance company. According to the story Holmes told Mrs. Pietzel he and her husband had concocted a plan to defraud the insurance company by passing off upon it a bogus body as that of Pietzel. Holmes told her that he and Pietzel had procured a corpse in New-York City, and had had it shipped to the house at 1,319 Callowhill Street, and that this was the body found. Mrs. Pietzel believed this story, and to aid her husband consented to so far take part in the deception as to claim the money. She was given $500. Howe got a big fee, and Holmes kept the rest of the $10,000.

The insurance company became suspicious, and, setting detectives upon Holmes's track, built up a case against him, and in November of last year Holmes was arrested in Boston. A few days after the arrest of Holmes Mrs. Pietzel was arrested in the same city and Howe was taken into custody in St. Louis. After Holmes was brought to this city he told so many conflicting stories that he speedily showed himself to be a liar of the greatest magnitude.

At the time that Holmes had given the money to Mrs. Pietzel in St. Louis he offered to relieve her of the burden of three

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NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION

Secretary Stoddard Gives a Short Account of Its Proceedings Since Leaving the United States.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 15.—Permission being refused a reporter to visit the Montgomery, he hired a quarantine boat and sent a list of questions to the Commissioners, to which he received, this evening, the following reply from Secretary R. Stoddard:

"In reply to your note of the 15th, delivered on board the Montgomery, inclosing a list of questions to be answered by the Nicaragua Canal Commission, I am instructed to reply as follows:

"The names of the Commissioners are Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, United States Army, Chairman; Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, United States Navy, and Mr. Alfred Noble, civil Engineer of Chicago. Other parties present are Dr. Edward R. Stitt, United States Navy, Messrs. B. A. Wood, L. L. Parke, and R. Stoddart. Messrs. F. P. Davis and H. R. Standford remained in Nicaragua to complete some unfinished work, and will follow shortly.

"It would not be proper to furnish any information with regard to the canal, as the report of the commission, to be made to the President on or before Nov. 1 cannot be anticipated. The commission has had a most interesting and instructive trip, landing at Greytown on the 13th of May, and making a thorough exploration of the route of the proposed Nicaragua Canal, much of it on foot through the forests of the eastern division.

"Returning to Grey Town on the 18th, the party left in the steamer Montgomery on the 24th of May, touched at Port Limon, and made a trip to San José and returned. The party had an admirable opportunity of observing railway construction through a very difficult country. Thence the party went to Colon, arriving there July 1, and made a careful examination of the Panama Canal, from Colon to Panama and back. The commission is now on its way home. The entire trip has been unattended by any mischance or illness of any kind, and the committee has every reason to be satisfied with the result of its labor. It was especially invited to the capitals of both Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and received with great courtesy and hospitality. The commission returns to New-York for the purpose of preparing its report, stopping en route at Washington to advise the authorities officially of its return."

BRIG PEARL SEIZED, IT IS SAID

Firearms Consigned to Cuba, It Is Suspected, Were Put on Board at the Vessel's Pier in Brooklyn.

It was reported in Brooklyn last night that the brig Pearl, lying at the foot of Amity Street, Brooklyn, was seized last Saturday night by the United States Marshal on suspicion that firearms were on board consigned to Cuba.

United States Secret Service men, it was said, had watched the vessel several days before the seizure was made.

Officers in charge of the vessel denied the accusation that contraband articles of war were on board.

The suspected goods are marked as agricultural instruments. These, the officers said, were consigned to a South American port.

The consignees of the vessel, it is said, are L. W. and P. Armstrong, who are in the sugar shipping and commission business in this city. They deny all knowledge of the contraband goods, and say if such are on the Pearl they were put on board without their knowledge and consent.

The informant of The New-York Times said that the consignees are largely interested in sugar plantations in Cuba.

The suspected goods have not been opened to ascertain whether they are as represented or not.

It is said that the information leading to the seizure was given by unknown Spaniards of this city, who are at work in the interest of the Spanish Government here.

An attempt was made to see United States Marshal Hayden last night, but it was said he was out of town.

GORED AND TRAMPLED TO DEATH

A Little Girl Fatally Attacked by a Savage Bull.

LEWISTON, Penn., July 15.—Mary Taylor, daughter of James Taylor and granddaughter of Gen. John P. Taylor, aged eight years, was gored and trampled to death yesterday at her home near Reedsville, this county.

With another little girl she was playing in a field where the cattle were pasturing. A bull that had lately developed savage tendencies attacked Mary. He struck her, knocking her down, and then literally trampled her to death. Her skull was fractured, jaw broken, left arm and thigh broken, and serious internal injuries were sustained in the region of the chest.

Dr. Rochler was summoned, but could render no aid, and she lay in a comatose condition for about an hour, when death came.

To Investigate the Forests.

ALBANY, July 15.—Assemblymen Wiles, Niles, Eldredge, Wagstaff, and Ten Eyck, composing the special committee to investigate the forests, organized this evening, and will proceed with the work assigned to them to-morrow. The committee will spend three weeks in the Adirondacks, entering at Northville and proceeding thence to Lake Pleasant, Dolgeville, Township 26, Essex County, and Long Lake, Loon Lake, and Lake Placid will probably be visited as well.

The committee is to gather all the information about the cutting of timber on the State lands that it is possible to get. A messenger and a stenographer is allowed the committee under the resolution creating it.

Clubbed to Death by a Policeman.

LEBANON, Ind., July 15.—The body of Earl Cobb, the racehorse man, arrived yesterday from Franklin, Tenn. The story that he had been kicked to death by a horse proves erroneous. It has developed that young Cobb was killed by a policeman named Bond, who mistook him for another man who had insulted Miss Bond. After being fatally clubbed, he was placed in jail, where he remained without attention all night. The next morning he was removed to the residence of the Chief of Police and his family sent for, but he died before they arrived.

Severe Sentence for Hazing.

WEST POINT, July 15.—Wallace Bryan Scales of the third class has been disciplined for hazing a "plebe." Cadet Scales has been sentenced to confinement to camp and his company street until Aug. 28. He will also walk tours of three hours' length three days weekly. He will not be allowed to go on furlough next year. From Aug. 28 till Dec. 1 he will be confined to the limits of the barracks, and must walk tours on the area every Saturday afternoon.

Shot His Sister in Play.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., July 15.—Pauline Ade, fourteen years old, was accidentally shot by her eight-year-old brother this morning. The boy in play pointed a pistol at her and snapped the trigger. The weapon exploded, and the bullet imbedded itself between the girl's shoulder blades, and it is feared has penetrated the lungs. The boy, after learning that his sister was probably fatally shot, left home, and has not been found.

A Fire in a Fire Engine House.

The firemen of Engine Company No. 1 were called upon yesterday morning to fight a fierce blaze in their own quarters at 165 West Twenty-ninth Street. Other companies had to come to their assistance.

The fire started in the cellar about 11 o'clock, swept upward through the hose tower, and through the roof. The firemen were quick to act and worked hard to save their apparatus and horses.

The President Fishes in the Bay.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 15.—The President spent all the day down the bay fishing. Dr. Bryant accompanied him and they returned soon after 6 o'clock. The Oneida returned to New-York to-day.

Mrs. Stevenson Greatly Improved.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 15.—Mrs. Vice President Stevenson is improving greatly and it is believed that she will be fully recovered in a few days.

MARIA BARBERI IS GUILTY

The Italian Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

SHE HEARS THE VERDICT UNMOVED

The First Woman Condemned to Death in New-York Since the Adoption of the Electric Chair.

The jury in the case of Maria Barberi, the Italian, charged with having killed Domenico Cataldo, her sweetheart, on April 26, with a razor, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree at 9:05 o'clock last night.

Maria Barberi is the first woman found guilty of murder in the first degree in this State since the electric chair has been in use in the prisons. She has not yet been sentenced, but there is only one sentence—death—for murder in the first degree.

The jury was out about an hour and a half, and when it had reached a verdict Recorder Goff, before whom the woman was tried, was summoned.

The prisoner entered the courtroom with Mrs. Foster and remained standing, while the verdict was announced. Its meaning was explained to her by an interpreter, but she did not show any emotion whatever.

Recorder Goff said he would remand the prisoner for sentence until Thursday.

Amar Evans, counsel for the defendant, summed up for the defense in the afternoon. He endeavored to show that the girl's life had been blameless up to the time she met Dominico Cataldo. It was shown during the trial that the girl had been goaded to desperation by Cataldo's brutal treatment. Her fiery temper, it was pleaded, made her in a measure irresponsible for her act.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre closed the case for the prosecution. He said the killing of Cataldo was premeditated, and that Marie was clearly guilty.

Recorder Goff recited the story of the crime, and told the jurymen that they were the exclusive judges of the facts. About the facts, in his judgment, there was no contradiction.

"It is your duty to accept the law from the bench without question," he said. If this crime was committed with the premeditated desire to effect the death of Cataldo, she is guilty of murder in the first degree. By the acts of the defendant at the time of the crime you infer the state of her mind. The killing of Cataldo was not in retaliation for betrayal. When she took the razor out of the trunk she had some design in her mind. It is for you to say what."

The Recorder then gave the definition of murder in the second degree, and of manslaughter in the first and second degrees.

"If you have a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt of murder in the first degree, you must give her the benefit of that doubt." He said the same in regard to the other degrees.

"You must exemplify justice by your verdict," he continued. "A jury has nothing to do with mercy. The law knows no distinction of persons. The law does not hold women less responsible than men. The female sex is sometimes used as a cloak for most horrible crimes."

The Recorder began his charge at 5:15 o'clock and finished at 7:20.

The Recorder's charge to the jury was regarded as unfavorable to the defendant, and her counsel objected to certain parts of it.

SECRETARY LAMONT'S TOUR ENDED

He Left Buffalo for Washington on a Special Train Last Night.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Secretary of War Lamont, with Mrs. Lamont and their three daughters, arrived here this afternoon on the steamer Northland from Duluth, and left at 8 o'clock to-night on a special train over the New-York Central for Washington. Besides the Lamont family, the party is composed of Mrs. Bryant, the wife of President Cleveland's physician, with her daughter, Miss Bryant; Major George W. Davis, United States Army; H. C. Quinby, nephew of Secretary Lamont; Quartermaster General R. M. Hatchelder, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hill, and Gen. Brooke.

Secretary Lamont refused to talk politics, and further than expressing satisfaction with his trip had nothing to say. He has made a tour of the West, and has been inspecting the forts along the lines of the railways. Many of these, especially in the Northwest, the Government proposes to abandon, and Col. Lamont's idea was to acquaint himself with the relative importance of these posts.

The Twelfth's Day of Study.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 15.—The greater part of this afternoon was spent in study, for the Twelfth Regiment men are determined to excel, if possible, the work done by the other organizations that have been here this year. Gen. Henry's lectures are missed, but Col. Green and Major Stackpole of State Headquarters have made their talks on the drill regulations more interesting than ever.

Gen. Henry is getting along so nicely now that the surgeons have given him permission to sit up to-morrow. He will not be able to do any work this week.

The evening parade of the Twelfth Regiment and battalion was an exceedingly pretty ceremony. There are a thousand men in camp, and the line was as long as the one the Seventh Regiment sometimes has.

Banned by the Catholic Church.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Catholic members of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance were authoritatively placed under the ban of the Roman Catholic Church by a published order which went into effect yesterday and was read from all the pulpits of that church in this diocese. Archbishop Feehan has been notified by Mrg. Satolli, the Papal Delegate, that the edict is to be observed to the strictest letter. It affects some 8,000 Knights of Pythias and several thousand Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance.

Stolen Silverware in the River.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 15.—Capt. Schneider of the ferryboat Air Line to-day found a package of silverware in the Hudson River at Tivoli. The Air Line plies between Saugerties and Tivoli, and Capt. Schneider saw the silver in the shallow water near the Tivoli landing of his boat. It proved to be a part of that taken from Col. Johnson L. de Peyster's house some weeks ago. Much of the silver in the package had been presented by Gen. J. Watts de Peyster to his wife, Col. Johnson de Peyster's mother.

The Stanford Case Appealed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Judge McKissick, special counsel for the Government in its suit against the Stanford estate, filed his petition for an appeal in the United States Circuit Court today. The appeal was granted and the case will be rushed through and brought to the Supreme Court, if necessary, as soon as possible. It is the intention to have a session of the Circuit Court of Appeals in August, and to then set a day for the hearing.

Death of Gen. O'Donnell.

VIENNA, July 15.—Gen. Count O'Donnell, who saved the life of Emperor Francis Joseph when Libenyi attempted to assassinate him in 1853, died at Salzburg yesterday.

Nine Years for Bank Wrecking.

KEOKUK, Iowa, July 15.—In the Federal Court this morning, Judge Wilson sentenced ex-State Senator T. R. Cassat, the Pella Bank wrecker, to nine years in the Anamosa Penitentiary.

THE BANQUE DU PEUPLE SUSPENDS

Prominent French Bank in Canada in Difficulties—It Expects to Pay Depositors in Full.

MONTREAL, July 15.—The Banque du Peuple, a prominent French bank, owing to difficulties which impaired its credit, has decided to suspend business in accordance with the banking act which allows banks to suspend payment for ninety days, pending an investigation.

Owing to the resignation of Cashier Bosquet, many of the bank's best customers withdrew their business. The bank was one of the leading institutions in the Province of Quebec. It has branches in Quebec, St. Roche, Three Rivers, St. John's, St. Remi, St. Jerome, and St. Hyacinthe.

The paid-up capital is $1,200,000, and the reserve fund $600,000. Depositors, it is expected, will be paid in full.

BROKER KISSAM DIES SUDDENLY

Taken Ill on an Elevated Railroad Station, Where He Expires—Well Known in Real Estate Business.

Greenville A. Kissam, the real estate broker of 51 Liberty Street, dropped dead on the elevated road station at Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Death was probably due to heart failure. His friends say he had been ailing for some time.

Mr. Kissam was popular in both business and social circles. He was at one time a member of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Rev. Walpole Warren, D. D., is rector. He leaves a wife and one son.

The body was first taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Stationhouse, and after being viewed by the Coroner was removed last night to the home of the Kissams, 233 West Eighty-third Street.

AN IMPORTANT ARKANSAS DECISION

Conviction of ex-Treasurer Woodruff Reversed by the Supreme Court.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 15.—The Supreme Court this afternoon handed down a decision reversing the conviction of ex-State Treasurer Woodruff, and remanded the cast for another trial.

It is generally believed that this will end the prosecution in the case of the famous ex-State Treasurer.

Woodruff was tried three times on separate indictments.

He was convicted at the last trial of false pretenses, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

SUDDEN DEATH OF WILLIAM S. HAYS

Expired in His Home While on His Way to the Dining Room.

William S. Hays, fifty-eight years old, who had retired from business and lived at 18 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, died suddenly at his home last night. He had been suffering from asthma for some time. He had a relapse last week, but the doctor considered him out of danger yesterday.

Mr. Hays was going down stairs to the dining room last evening when he fell at the foot of the steps. He was dead when his daughter, who was standing near by, reached him.

FEARS NO TROUBLE WITH RUSSIA

What the Japanese Minister Says of His Nation and the War.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Kurino, was in this city yesterday on his way to Washington from Newport. He was accompanied by his secretary.

"Japan," he said, "is more patriotic now, more liberal, and more willing to welcome what is good in America and other nations than before the Chinese war. Our nation has gained in all things, rather than suffered by the war.

"We fear no trouble with Russia. It was a good thing, doubtless, for Russia to make such financial relations as now exist between that nation and China. Eventually, Russia may reach out and absorb China.

"The stories that Japan will interfere with missionaries from America or other Christian countries are not true. It is as much a part of the Japanese as of the American theory of government not to interfere with men's religious beliefs.

"All Americans will be welcome in Japan. It is a good place for them to go to make money in business enterprises."

TO CONVERT ENGLAND TO CATHOLICISM

Three Days' Prayer to be Held in Catholic Churches for This Purpose.

NEWARK, N. J., July 15.—An order has been received by Bishop Wigger from the Pope to hold a three days' prayer in the churches of his diocese for the conversion of England to Catholicism.

The Pope is a great believer in prayer, and hopes by the united prayers of the Catholics throughout the world to win.

A New-York Grocer Drowned.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., July 15.—James E. Rooney, who owned a grocery store in First Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets, New-York City, was drowned this afternoon. He came here with members of the Senate Club, which had an outing in Donnelly's Boulevard Park.

Rooney went into the water, and when quite a distance from shore was seized with cramps. Two men went to his rescue and brought him ashore unconscious. Efforts to revive Rooney were futile.

The New-Jersey Conspiracy Cases.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—Judge Conover, in the Mercer County Court to-day, overruled the motion to quash the indictment for conspiracy against John Kuger, Charles S. Robinson, Emil Kreautler, and Otto Heinz, in connection with the State House frauds. Their trials will commence Sept. 23.

The trial of John Mullins for conspiracy and for false swearing to bills furnished to the State House has been postponed until Sept. 30.

Mr. Henderson Accused of Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—B. Henderson, the Rochester (N. Y.) traveling salesman who stabbed Clarence Barr on Saturday last during a barroom dispute, was arraigned in the police court on the charge of murder this morning, Barr having died during the night. On motion of Henderson's attorney, the Judge continued the arraignment until to-morrow, with the understanding that the preliminary examination would not be held until after the Coroner's inquest.

Reassured by Col. Waring.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, issued a notice yesterday to employes of the department to whom pay for 1894 is still due, saying that he would see that the men received all the pay due, and that there was no reason why any man should employ an attorney or representative in order to collect the money.

Maryland Troops at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 15.—Gov. Brown of Maryland and his military staff arrived at Cape May this afternoon to officially inspect the Maryland State militia, which is camped here. This evening the Governor and staff reviewed the troops. Capt. Finley, United States Army, acted as aid to Adjt. Gen. H. Kidd Douglass in command of the troops.

New Swedish Minister at London.

LONDON, July 15.—Count Carl Lewenhaupt, formerly Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, will replace M. Akerman as Swedish Minister to Great Britain.

Gov. Morton in Albany To-day.

ALBANY, July 15.—Gov. Morton will come to Albany to-morrow from Ellerslie to dispose of some routine business at the Executive Chamber.

STAMBULOFF STABBED

Attempt to Kill Bulgaria's ex-Prime Minister.

LITTLE HOPE OF RECOVERY

He Was Attacked on the Street by Four Unknown Assassins.

ONLY ONE OF THE MEN CAPTURED

Assault Probably the Outcome of the Political Situation in the Principality.

LIFE OF AN UNPRINCIPLED DIPLOMAT

He Plunged His Country into Needless Internal and External Broils.

SOFIA, July 15.—While ex-Prime Minister Stambuloff, accompanied by M. Petkoff, was walking home this evening from the Union Club he was attacked by four unknown men. Two of them shot him with revolvers, while the other two stabbed him.

M. Stambuloff fell to the ground, groaning.

He was removed to his residence and physicians were summoned.

After an examination of the wounds, the doctors announced that there was little hope of M. Stambuloff's recovery.

M. Stambuloff was wounded in more than twenty places. He raised his hands to guard his head, and his wrists were nearly severed.

Both hands had to be amputated.

M. Petkoff was slightly wounded.

Three of the assassins escaped. One of them was arrested. He has so far concealed his identity and that of his accomplices.

The attempted assassination of N. Stambuloff is undoubtedly the result of the political situation in Bulgaria, due very largely if not almost altogether to his unprincipled acts.

N. Stambuloff, who has been called "the Bismarck" of Bulgaria, was born at Tirnova in 1855, and was educated for the Russian Church at the Seminary of Odessa. In 1875, when the insurrections in Bosnia and Herzegovina broke out he joined the party which endeavored to produce a similar uprising in Bulgaria. The plot failed, and he took refuge at Bucharest, where he continued to intrigue as a Bulgarian revolutionist. During the Russo-Turkish war he served as a volunteer in the Russian Army.

After the election of Alexander I. as Prince of Bulgaria he became, with M. Karaveloff, one of the chiefs of the Liberal Party, and was elected President of the Sobramje, in succession to the latter, in 1884. He continued President for two years, but in August, 1886, when the conspiracy against Prince Alexander came to a head at Sofia, he, together with Col. Mutkuroff and M. Karaveloff, formed a counter-Government in opposition to the revolutionary Government of M. Zankoff, which had only a very short duration. Prince Alexander was able to return to Bulgaria, and M. Stambuloff was sent to him at the head of a deputation at Rustchuk.

The Prince abdicated in view of the hostile attitude of Russia, and Stambuloff, Karaveloff, and Mutkuroff were nominated Regents on Sept. 7. M. Stambuloff escorted the Prince to the frontier, convoked the Sobramje, and informed the national representatives of the establishment of the Regency.

From that time forth until recently Stambuloff has played a preponderant part in the direction of Bulgarian affairs, and in shaping the destinies of that State. He has from the first been signally opposed to the interference of Russia in the internal affairs of his country, and has constantly endeavored first to render her more independent of the Porte, and in the end to lead to her being recognized as an independent European State. Under his influence the Grand Sobramje, which met at Tirnova on July 4, 1887, elected Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince of Bulgaria, (July 7.) This Prince, though not recognized by the great powers, assumed the reigns of Government, and Stambuloff became, and for long remained, his chief adviser and Minister, and wielded a power verging on a Dictatorship.

Various plots were hatched against both Prince and Minister, and were cruelly repressed. Thus Major Panitza, with the help of foreign agents, was pre

braved the anger of the Porte by coining money in Prince Ferdinand's name.

Under the protection of England and Austria, M. Stambuloff raised a Bulgarian national loan, and also induced the Sobranje to vote a national pension to the ex-Prince Alexander I., in memory of the victory of Slivnitza. But the crowning stroke of policy which distinguished his tenure of office was the marriage arranged by him between his master and a lady of royal blood, the Princess Marie-Louise of Parma, which was announced by proclamation in February, 1893. On the occasion of this announcement, M. Stambuloff once more made unsuccessful efforts to induce the powers of Europe to recognize Bulgaria as an independent State.

During Prince Ferdinand's absence M. Stambuloff had the title of Regent. He asked the Sovranje so to revise the Constitution as to permit the new Princess to retain her faith, and he followed up his request by oppressive treatment of the Metropolitan, Mgr. Clement. Against this conduct Russia seriously protested. In April, M. Stambuloff was received in private audience by the Emperor of Austria, and this was taken by many to mean that that power was willing to protect Bulgaria.

The marriage of Prince Ferdinand took place on April 20, and the Sobranje subsequently modified Article 30 of the Constitution in favor of his children's religion and of a decrease in the number of Deputies. The Government was signally successful at the July election, and the reduced Sovranje subsequently assembled.

Nov. 26, M. Stambuloff and other high officials met at Tsaribrod, on the Bulgarian frontier, and received the coffin containing the remains of the late Prince Alexander. Dec. 1, a plot to murder Prince Ferdinand was thwarted. In the following April, after prolonged negotiations, the Sultan made various concessions to Bulgarian demands, and gave leave for Bulgarian schools to be established in Macedonia.

But, despite the favorable appearances, M. Stambuloff and all his colleagues resigned on May 29, 1894. The Premier's rule had become too autocratic, and Prince Ferdinand felt that so long as the Minister continued in power Russia would not recognize the King. The new foreign Minister announced on June 5 that legality would in future take the place of M. Stambuloff's arbitrary rule. On the 12th, the Prince published a rescript, in which he expressed cordial gratitude to the ex-Premier, but popular feeling began to turn against the latter, and at the municipal elections of July his supporters were severely beaten.

In August, as the Russophiles gained ground in the country, M. Stambuloff is reported to have had several interviews with the King, in which both were guilty of excessively plain speech. Sept. 6, he was summoned by a magistrate to explain his abusive allusions to the King during an interview with a journalist, published in the Frankfurter Zeitung. Refusing to answer the charge, he was compelled to find bail to the amount of 35,000f.

BULGARIA'S TURBULENT HISTORY.

Question of Its Political Standing Kept the Powers Agitated.

In 1880 The New-York Times published a letter from Mr. Harold Frederic, its London correspondent, in which, in discussing the Bulgarian question, he said:

"The Bulgarian story is a very old one. When the Berlin Congress in 1878 marked out on the map a broad oblong section of Turkey in Europe, lying between the Danube and the Balkans, and stretching from Servia eastward to the Black Sea, and called it Bulgaria, it was in everybody's mind that a docile and characterless dependency of Russia had been created, which would take its orders submissively from St. Petersburg. This impression was so strong that when the Czar said he had a young Prince in his mind's eye for this new State, nobody dreamed of objecting, and nobody pretended surprise when this young man turned out to be the nephew of the Czarina, Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

"This hitherto insignificant person was one of the four sons of a somewhat irregular marriage which the Czarina's brother, Prince Alexander of Hesse, contracted with the daughter of a Polish adventurer named Hauck. The bride was not of a lineage to become a recognized member of the Hesse family, but she was created Princess of Battenberg, in order to give her children the title of Serene Highness, and they were called Battenberg for the mother instead of Hesse for the sire. Alexander, the second of these sons, was at the time of his selection twenty-two years old, and was serving as a Second Lieutenant in the Prussian Garde du Corps at Potsdam, as all his brothers in their turn have done. But though he was thus placed as a German noble in the German Army, he had always been thought of as a poor relation of the Russian Court. It was well known that what little pocket money the Battenbergs had came from the purse of their imperial aunt at St. Petersburg. Alexander, moreover, had secured the personal liking of his august relation, the Czar, and had obtained permission to serve in the Russian Army during the Turkish war, just ended. I mention all this to show how completely he was regarded as the Czar's personal nominee.

"Alexander, in his new national zeal, seized upon Eastern Roumelia by the device of a popular and bloodless revolution and annexed it to Bulgaria. In the war with Servia which ensued he won conspicuous laurels as a General on the field. Then, after nearly a year, the Czar struck at him in characteristic Tartar fashion. He was abducted from his palace and carried to Russia. Returning, he was frankly notified that the Czar was implacable, and, as help was forthcoming from neither coward Vienna nor interested Berlin, he as frankly said that the task was too big for him, and abdicated. Then the Russian Kaulbars tried to rule the country, and lamentably failed. After a Danish Prince had been elected and had declined, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha accepted the risky post and has held it ever since. He was a Lieutenant in the Austrian Hussars, as his predecessors had been at Berlin, but in other respects his status was much higher. He was the grandson of Louis Philippe, the heir to an enormous fortune, and a personage in both the scholarly and the Court circles of Vienna.

"After nearly three years of pretending not to know that he is on the Bulgarian throne, Europe is at last confronted with the necessity of recognizing him. He has brought Bulgaria into commercial prominence, built railroads, opened harbors, founded schools, and raised the whole level of industrial and social life in his principality. He has the profound regard and loyalty of nineteen-twentieths of his people. Next week a traitor soldier and some dozen accomplices are to be put on their trial for a conspiracy to assassinate him and his Premier. Some of these are Russian subjects, and all are clearly the tools of a Russian intrigue managed by the Russian Minister at Bucharest and paid for with Russian money. The proofs of this are direct and unanswerable. How fully they will be produced at the coming trial is still uncertain—for one set of advisers are urging upon the Bulgarian Government the policy of not openly connecting Russia with the scandal. But the scandal remains, and the Bulgarians naturally feel that their patience has been taxed to the final limit.

A deputation will be sent around to the various courts submitting the story of Bulgaria's trials and triumphs, and asking for recognition. If for any reason this be not given, then Bulgaria will declare itself independent, and Ferdinand will assume the style and title of King. The whole matter has an interest of its own for American readers, in that the present situation is almost wholly the work of young men educated on American lines. But it has a graver collateral interest the whole world over, for the reason that the next great European war will, in all human probability, be provoked by some phase of the Bulgarian question.

The Furniture Dealers.

From The Chicago News.

The association which convened in St. Louis Thursday as the National Retail Furniture Dealers' Association will be known hereafter as the Furniture Association of the United States. Friday morning's session was consumed with arguments over another change, but it was not made. The next convention will be held in New-York, July 15, 16, and 17, 1896.

The Statement Satisfactory.

At a meeting of the Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday the statement of the affairs of the United States Rubber Company was presented and accepted by the committee as satisfactory. The statement was made in conformity with the new rule of the Exchange governing such matters.

MURDER PROMPTED BY JEALOUSY

Dr. John D. White, a Leading Physician of Memphis, Instantly Kills Jacob Rothschild.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 15.—Jacob Rothschild was shot this evening and killed instantly by John D. White, a leading local physician. The shooting occurred on the most prominent section of Main street, on the sidewalk in front of D. H. Baldwin's music store, in which Rothschild was the chief salesman.

White walked into the store about ten minutes prior to the shooting, intercepting Rothschild just as he was leaving for the day. They two turned back into the store, sat down, and engaged in a conversation, which appeared to be friendly.

They finally walked out, and just after reaching the sidewalk White evidently made an offensive remark, for his companion struck at him with a small pocket-knife, and in an instant the doctor, holding a pistol close to Rothschild's side, fired two shots.

The tragedy was caused by a well-connected and widely known young woman, and was the result of insane jealousy on the doctor's part, though he is a man of family. His victim also was a married man, but his wife and two children live at Dallas, Texas, and he had said nothing to the woman about their existence. On the contrary, he had led her to believe he was single.

While Rothschild was calling on the young woman last Tuesday night White sent her a note by a messenger, reading as follows:

"Tell your friend to meet me at the corner of Mulberry and Beale Streets, and I will settle with him.

Upon receipt of this it was shown to Rothschild, and he changed his mind about leaving, as he was preparing to do, and remained in the house until 4 o'clock the next morning. At that time he did not even know the doctor by sight, so the young woman states, but next morning he called at his office and formed his acquaintance. Circumstances prompt the conclusion that the murder was deliberately planned.

White has been regarded as a dangerous man. Rothschild was about thirty four years old, and had been in Memphis since last October.

LINCOLN ON STANTON'S JUDGMENT

If Stanton Called Him a Fool He Admitted It Might Be Correct.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Stanton's old personal friends here, those who knew him from childhood, and his greatest admirers, admit that he was very autocratic, even to roughness—this is the chief fault that they have now grown to recognize—but they claim that he was refined, kind, and gentle, and always a gentleman among gentlemen, though he could outbully the greatest of bullies, and would stop at nothing to crush a ruffian. As an attorney and Secretary of War, his course was determined and without deviation; he was a genuine terror where necessity demanded, but where the case demanded or merited, his hand was as soft as a woman's and his manner as gentle as a child's. Ill-mannered and rough he undoubtedly was, but only where that trait of his character was brought out by force of circumstances. Many stories were told of this phase of his character which were never publicly denied. In private letters to friends here, however, he referred to them. Some of these letters are in the collections referred to as having been given to Mr. Gorham. One of these stories related to Lincoln, and, as it was told, his ill manner and roughness were simply brutal. It was repeated here a short time ago in an address delivered by ex-Secretary of State Townsend, now Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Ohio. A committee of Congressmen had conceived the idea of transferring a number of Western troops to the East and Eastern troops to the West, thinking it would be a good thing for the army. Lincoln agreed to it, but told them to see Stanton. The committee did so, and told Stanton President Lincoln said it would be a good thing. This is the conversation alleged to have taken place:

"Did Lincoln say that?" from Stanton.

"Yes," from the committee.

"Then Lincoln is a d—d fool," from Stanton.

This brief conversation was related to Lincoln. As he slowly rose from his chair, he asked:

"Did Stanton say I was a d—d fool?"

"He did," replied the committee.

"Well, if he did, he must be correct, as I have yet to know of Stanton being wrong."

Complimentary as the remark of the President was, it could not possibly make up for the brutality of the exclamation accredited to Stanton, and the whole story is unequivocally denied, though it is still repeated by such intelligent men as Gen. Townsend.

Indian Relics in Massachusetts.

From The Springfield (Mass) Republican.

Within a few miles of this city is a mound of Indian manufacture, covering several acres, and averaging fifty feet in height, that contains relics enough in all probability to fill a museum the size of our own from cellar to roof. All up and down this valley these relics are to be found. From the land now taken up from Mc-Knightville, Gardner M. Sherman of this city has 555 specimens that he has himself picked up. Mr. Sherman has also one of the most remarkable collection of these relics in New-England, if not outside of the Smithsonian Institution. Not only is Mr. Sherman an enthusiastic collector, but also an explorer of indefatigable patience, and he has been an omniverous reader of all that pertains to this, his pet study, for over a quarter of a century. He is a mechanic, and has had to take the odds and ends of his time for this work; but there are no men in the city that are better informed in this department of research than he is.

It is interesing to note, by the way, that nearly all of the enthusiastic collectors of this sort are comparatively poor men, who have to count carefully the money that they put into this work. The collecting mania is an expensive one. Mr. Sherman, however, began early and obtained a reputation in the business of handling Indian relics that has been of great service to him in forming his collection, for when persons from all over the country sent in to him collections for him to sell, as they have done in the past, he was able to retain for his services some of the best of the specimens, and thus constantly enlarge his collection in this way, as well as by his own researches. This should be made clear, for it is impossible that any man living should get the collection that he has by his own individual researches.

Harm from the Caterpillars.

From The Washington Star.

There is a danger in the presence of the caterpillars that are to-day destroying some of the finest of Washington's shade trees that is not confined to the trees alone. It has been found that the extremely fine hairs with which the back of the insect is covered are apt, in case of collision, to penetrate the conjunctiva, or outer coating, of the human eye, and are then nearly sure to cause a painful inflammation that is very difficult to reduce. If the injury is not reached at once by remedies, the vision may be seriously impaired. These facts are important to every inhabitant of a city so plagued with the pests as is Washington at present, and children should be especially enjoined from handling the worms, which, though not poisonous, and incapable of biting, can, in their peculiar way, inflict great injury and suffering.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

Owing to its rare Excellence commands a higher price in England than any other Champagne.

A BICYCLE RUN FOR NEWPORT WOMEN

Tea to be Served the Participants at the Golf Club's House.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—An interesting event will take place Saturday. It will be a bicycle run by society women to the Golf Club's house for tea. Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mrs. William S. Wells are making the arrangements. It is expected that fifty riders will take part. Mrs. R. P. Carroll began taking bicycle lessons to-day.

A carriage parade also is being arranged. Prizes will be given for the best decoration and the best general style. Prescott Lawrence has been asked to take charge of the affair.

Miss Anna Sands of New-York to-day rented the Swift cottage, Wheatland Avenue, for the season. She will arrive to-morrow with Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., as her guests for the Summer.

Dr. W. Seward Webb arrived to-day on his special car and joined William K. Vanderbilt aboard the Valiant. They left this afternoon for Bar Harbor, where they will remain a week.

George Vanderbilt arrived to-day and is a guest of Cornelius Vanderbilt at New Breakers, where Mr. William H. Vanderbilt also is visiting. Other arrivals at the cottages from New-York include J. Adriance Bush, visiting W. S. Wells; Miss Beach, visiting Miss Collins; Dunbar Wright, visiting Clement C. Moore; W. A. Taylor, visiting James Stillman; Thomas Nash, visiting F. T. Sully Darley; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tyler of Philadelphia, visiting George F. Tyler; Miss Stella McKeever of Washington, visiting Mrs. Louis H. Jones.

Among the arrivals to-day were George Gordon King, George Harris, E. W. Caldwell, George M. Clark, Mrs. S. E. C. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. John Chandler, Mrs. Henry Mott, Mr. and Mrs. William Bryan and family, M. R. Bateman, Mrs. Catherine L. Beekman, Miss Addie L. Beekman, Miss Minnie E. Beekman, New-York; Arthur H. Gallun, Miss Emma Gallun, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bettler, Mr. and Mrs. Alpheur H. Snow, C. F. Smith, W. C. Marion, Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Ensign, Simsbury, Conn.; Mrs. Edward C. Jones, Miss Mary W. Allen, Miss Caroline C. Cook, Miss Rose S. Bryant, New-Bedford; W. W. Watson, Miss Annie M. Watson, Scranton; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howe, Chicago; Miss Jane Righter, Mount Carmel, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shaw, Bloomington, Ill.

The engagement was announced here to-day of Mr. O. L. Sypher, second, of New-York, to Miss Marie Landers, daughter of State Auditor Albert C. Landers.

William Park and W. F. Davis of the Newport Golf Club have a match here to-morrow.

William S. Gray, Col. Edward M. Neill, Howard Stevenson, Royal Phelps Carroll, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Cyrel H. Hatch, and Thomas E. Stillman registered at the Casino to-day.

W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse and Mrs. Whitehouse will open East Bourne Lodge Wednesday.

Mrs. Whitehouse will arrive from England July 26.

Mrs. William F. Burden gave a ladies' luncheon party to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., arrived for the season to-day.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut were Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, Washington; Gustavus Davis and Radcliffe Furness, New-York; E. M. Clark and Stephen W. Livingston, Brooklyn. Dr. Daniel Karsner of Spring Lake, N. J., has rented the Lord cottage, at Conanicut.

The President's Workshop and Home.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Col. Wilson, the engineer officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds at Washington, is again urging the importance of providing suitable offices for the President outside of his residence. The President of the United States, who is one of the busiest men in the world, is probably the only one who still maintains the old custom of transacting all his business at home.

At the time when the Executive Mansion was built this was quite usual. Stephen Girard had his counting house in his residence, and every one can remember when lawyers, bankers, insurance men, and others carried on the business in the lower rooms of their dwellings, and when even merchants of considerable importance lived above their shops. This system has been outgrown for many years. It is only the President who is compelled not only to work at his desk, but to consult with his Cabinet and to receive all manner of official visits in the rooms adjoining those in which he and his family live.

Made Austere Boston Smile.

From The Boston Journal.

Boston will sadly miss the bright-faced Endeavorers. There has been something infectious in their happiness, and the whole city has been in smiles ever since they came, in spite of much frowning weather.

National economy.

There's room for a little more of it. Too many women are wasting time and strength over a wash-board; rubbing their clothes to pieces; wasting their money. You'd be astonished if you could figure up the actual money saving in a year by the use of **Pearline**. Millions of women are using it now, but just suppose that **all** women were equally careful and thrifty, and that **every one** used **Pearline**! It's too much to hope for—but the whole country would be the richer for it.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 473

MOST SUCCESSFUL CRUISE

Yachts Have a Slow Run from Morris Cove to New-London.

AMORITA WINS HER FOURTH PENNANT

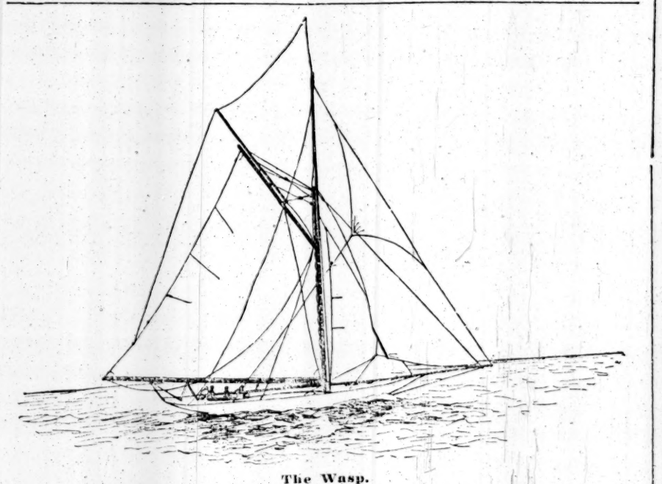
Some Incidents of the Big Race on the Sound Yesterday—Ramona Won the Race for the Big Boats.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 15.—The Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw's schooner, won again to-day in the second run of the combined squadron, and in the harbor to-night she flew four winning pennants. She sails remarkably in the light winds, and led the fleet from Morris Cove to this point. The Amorita is Cary Smith's latest production, and she bids fair to be the best boat he has turned out.

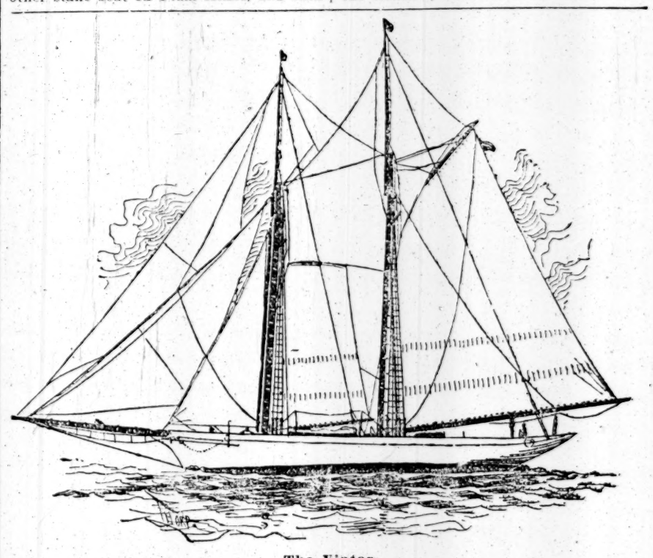
The Norota, another new yacht, designed by W. Gardner for F. M. Hoyt, also won, and showed that she is very fast in light winds.

The harbor is full of yachts to-night, and the fleet is nearly as large as when it left Larchmont. The yachtsmen are very much pleased. The cruise is a big success, more so than the most sanguine anticipated. It will probably become one of the fixtures of the yachting season, like the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club.

To-morrow there will be a race here for schooners and Class 4 of sloops. The schooners will sail in one class, and the trophy is a handsome cup. The course is a triangular one, from Bartlett's Reef lightship, to a stakeboat off Hatchett's Reef, then to another stake boat off Plum Island, and back to Bartlett's Reef light. This course is fifteen miles in length, and will be sailed twice over, the start being made at 11 o'clock.



The Wasp.



The Viator.

The Vigilant sailed through the fleet this afternoon on her way to New-York. She was under plain sail, but was traveling very fast.

To-night the yachts are illuminated in the harbor, and the scene is a pretty one.

Early breakfasts were ordered by the yachtsmen of the squadron. Although they had to turn out soon after 5 o'clock, all were ready for the race. Many of the enthusiasts were up with the sun and getting their boats in trim. Mainsails were hoisted and the rigging carefully looked over. The start was made at 7 o'clock, and by 6:30 anchors were hoisted and the yachts headed out of Morris Cove. The tug Dalzell, with the indefatigable Regatta Committee, John F. Lovejoy, John L. Bliss, and Henry J. Gielow, anchored off the Southwest Ledge Lighthouse, and promptly at 7 o'clock the preparatory signal was given. The wind in the harbor was light, from the east-northeast. It was so light that the yachts were slow in reaching the line. The starting signal was given at 7:10, and they had five minutes to get over the line. All the sloops in Classes 4, 5, and 6 were to start on this signal, and they had sheets eased off a little. The Choctaw was in the lead, "Tom" Arnold was at the wheel, and Mrs. Arnold was anxiously studying the watch, counting the minutes as they went by. The handicap signal was given at 7:15, and all the yachts in these classes were timed as having crossed then. The order in which they crossed the line, with the actual time, is as follows:

Choctaw, 7:17:30; Penguin, 7:18:50; Ventura, (Baker's) 7:19:30; Almira, 7:20:10; Infanta, 7:20:30; Fidelio, 7:20:48; Verena, 7:31:20; Norota, 7,22:40; Tigress, 7.24:20; Gunhilde, 7:24:33; Xara, 7:25:00; Awa, 7:27:22; Wenona, 7:28:00; Minerva, 7:34:20; Gossoon, 7:37:24; Kathleen, 7:49:19; and Senorita.

The big sloops and schooners were started at 7:35. Three got over in time. They were Ventura at 7:35:55, Wasp at 7:38:38, and Eclipse at 7:39:20. The others were handicapped and crossed as follows: Amorita, 7:40:38; Elsemere, 7:40:47; Clara, 7:41:25; Sachem, 7:42:38; Cavalier, 7:42:39; Emerald, 7:43:56; Loyal, 7:47:25; Viator, 7:48:12; Phantom, 7:48:24; Katrina, 7:50:03; Fennella, 7:50:17; Ramona, 7:51:27.

The wind outside the breakwater was from the east by south, very light, and after crossing the line sheets were battern down and the yachts started in on a 38½ nautical mile beat to New-London. The tide was running to the eastward, and helped them somewhat. They stood well out in the Sound, and in the light wind the Amorita booted fast and soon beat out to windward of the others. The Sachem, too, did remarkably well, and was the second boat of the schooners. The Emerald, Elsemere, and Ramona did poorly, and the captains of the Elsemere and Romona broke tacks with the others and stood in toward the Connecticut shore. Some of the smaller yachts, too, worked along this shore, and they did well. The outlook for the big yachts like the Ramona was not very bright. In the distance it looked as though she was signaling for a tow. The Dalzell ran alongside the flagship and Chairman Lovejoy asked the Commodore if he wanted a tow.

"No, no," replied Commodore Gillig. "We'll get there," and get there he did, in good shape. The owners of the Kathleen and Gunhilde had grown discouraged and they accepted the offer of a tow and were taken as far as Cornfield Light. The Wasp kept well out in the middle of the Sound and then came about on the starboard tack. The Norota and Infanta followed her lead, and they worked along the middle of the Sound. The Amorita stood much further across the Sound than the Wasp, and then, getting a favorable slant of wind which had canted to the southward, tacked and laid her course for Bartlett's Reef Lightship.

The Amorita was sailed by Capt. Dennis with rare good judgment. He stood just far enough across the Sound before tacking, and, as the wind had freshened some, she showed surprising speed. Indeed, she proved to be a veritable ghost in the light airs. The Sachem, followed by the Emerald and other schooners, held the port tack much longer than the Amorita, and finally ran into a calm spot, where they hung for some time.

Of the single-stickers, the Choctaw led those on the south shore, and then came the Gossoon and the Minerva. These last two stood along the middle of the Sound for awhile and then tacked for the south shore. The tide began to run to the westward about 10:30, and this made matters worse for those in the doldrums on the south shore, where the wind is always so light.

About 11 o'clock the leaders passed Faulkner's Island. The Wasp was the leading boat, followed by the Norota and the Infanta. The Amorita led the schooners way down to the southward, and on the north shore, inside the island, were the Elsemarie, the Ramona, and the Viator, in the order named. The breeze, while light, was steady, and they made fairly good headway. The weather conditions were perfect for the Amorita, and she skimmed along over the water, making the gap between her and the others longer every minute.

At 12:30 o'clock Cornfield Point Lightship was passed, and two-thirds of the journey was over. The Amorita was fast gaining on the Wasp, and it was a good race between the schooners. The crack sloop, the Amorita, drew ahead of the Wasp just before reaching Bartlett's Reef Lightship, which was left on the port hand. The times at this point were: The Amorita, 2:01:50, and the Wasp, 2:02:20.

Booms were eased off to port. The Amorita set her balloon jib topsail, and they quickly ran to the finishing line, off Saralias Ledge. The Wasp gained on the Amorita through a mistake by the latter's skipper, who was going to cross on the wrong side of the line at the finish. The Amorita was just 19 seconds ahead of the Wasp, and on actual sailing time had been her by 1 minute and 41 seconds. Elsemarie sailed a good race, and finished next. Then came the Norota. She had done very well, and was a winner in her class by hours. Her owner, F. M. Hoyt, was particularly pleased at her victory.

The Ramona was next, and a winner in her class. As she crossed the line, T. D. Rich, one of the Commodore's guests, called out "Thanks for the tow; it helped us very much."

Vice Commodore Adams's Sachem was the first of those that sailed a southerly course to finish. The Emerald was away behind, and those on board knew that the only one they had to beat was the Ramona. They had seen nothing of the Ramona since the start, and as she came up to the line there was a look of hope on every face.

"Has the Ramona finished?" called out Fleet Captain Watson.

"Yes," was shouted from the tug, "an hour and a half ago."

The Sachem sailed on into the harbor and the difficult task of trying to explain how it all happened occupied those on board until they turned in.

The Emerald did very poorly and was nearly fifteen minutes behind the Sachem.

The two races for the fourth class of sloops were both hot ones. Gossoon led all over the course, and, although she finished first, the Minerva managed to get near enough to win on corrected time. One of the flukes of the run was the defeat of Vice Commodore Work's Katrina by Gen. Joseph H. Porter's Ventura.

One of the last boats to finish was J. Fred Ackerman's new yawl Fidello. "Got the booby prize again!" shouted the Major as they crossed the line. It is hardly fair to the Fidello to judge her on her showing made on this cruise. She only had her sails bent on last Friday, and she is sailing with her board down. It is jammed so that it cannot be hoisted. Col. Austen, who is particularly fond of tending the mainsheet when Henry Gielow is not about, had little to do in to-day's run.

The Loyal followed the Fidello. It was her first defeat this season. When she made such a good showing on Saturday some wondered, but yesterday they found out that Capt. Sutton had four bicycles on board, which he and his family ride, and it was declared that the yacht had been propelled by these wheels. This evening Capt. Sutton solemnly declared that the bicycles had not been used all day, but that he had been fishing.

The Regatta Committee remained out until 7:30 taking the finishing time of the yachts, which were as follows: Amorita, 2:21:47; Wasp, 2:22:06; Elsemere, 2:51:42; Norota, 2:51:35; Ramona, 3:51:01; Infanta, 4:04:29; Viator, 4:57:38; Sachem, 5:30:27; Emerald, 5:44:53; Ventura, 5:54:18; Choctaw, 5:58:52; Eclipse, 5:59:17; Katrina, 6:00:06; Tigress, 6:01:41; Senorita, 6:05:04; Penguin, 6:07:59; Awa, 6:10:43; Gossoon, 6:13:49; Minerva, 6:16:51; Florida, 6:17:33; Cavalier, 6:18:49; Ventura, (Baker's,) 3:22:52; Xara, 6:24:25; Almera, 6:25:52; Verena, 6:43:00; Wenona, 6:49:19; Fidello, 6:38:48; Loyal, 7:13:45; Phantom, 7:28:51.

The winners of the prizes in the several classes were these boats: Schooners, Class A—Ramona, first; Sachem second. Class B—Amorita. Class C—Viator, first; Cavalier, second. Sloops, Class 2—Ventura. Class 3—Wasp. Class 4—Flush Deck—Minerva, first; Gossoon, second. Class 4—Trunk Cabin—Choctaw, first; Awa, second. Class 5—Norota, first; Senorita, second. Class 6—Infanta, first; Almira, second.

SCHOONERS—CLASS A—80 FEET AND OVER.

Name.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Corrected Time. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Ramona	7:40:00	8:51:01	8:11:01	8:11:01
Sachem	7:40:00	5:30:27	9:50:27	9:39:36
Phantom	7:40:00	7:28:51	11:48:51	11:34:34
Emerald	7:40:00	5:44:53	10:04:53	9:53:09

CLASS B—70 TO 80 FEET.

Amorita	7:40:00	2:21:47	6:41:47	6:41:47
Elsemarie	7:40:00	2:51:42	7:11:42	7:09:29
Florida	7:40:00	6:17:33	10:37:33	10:33:42

CLASS C—70 FEET AND UNDER.

Loyal	7:40:00	7:13:45	11:33:45	11:26:51
Viator	7:40:00	4:57:38	9:17:38	9:12:34
Cavalier	7:40:00	6:18:49	10:08:49	10:38:49
Fennella	7:40:00	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS—CLASS 2—60 TO 70 FEET.

Katrina	7:40:00	6:00:06	10:20:06	10:20:06
Ventura	7:35:55	5:54:18	10:18:23	9:58:29

CLASS 3—53 TO 60 FEET.

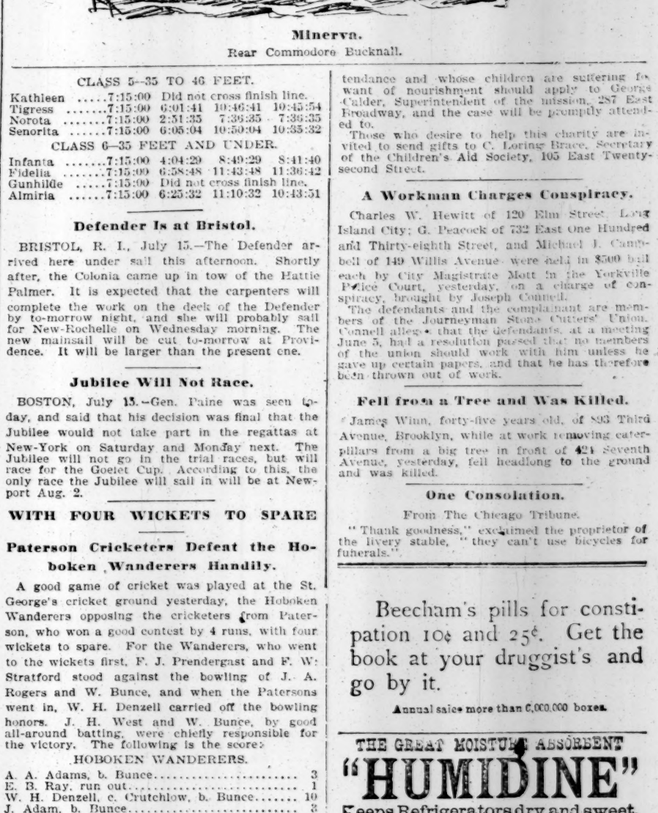
Wasp	7:39:38	2:22:06	6:43:28	6:43:18
Eclipse	7:39:20	5:59:17	10:19:57	10:19:59
Clara	7:40:00	Did not finish.		

CLASS 4—46 TO 53 FEET, FLUSH DECK.

Gossoon	7:15:00	6:13:49	10:58:49	10:58:49
Xara	7:15:00	6:24:25	11:01:51	10:57:05
Minerva	7:15:00	6:16:51	10:43:52	10:36:58
Ventura	7:15:00	6:22:52	11:07:52	11:02:42

CLASS 4—46 TO 53 FEET, CABIN TRUNK.

Penguin	7:15:00	6:07:59	10:52:59	10:52:11
Verena	7:15:00	6:43:00	11:28:00	11:24:11
Choctaw	7:15:00	5:58:52	10:43:52	10:36:58
Awa	7:15:00	6:10:23	10:55:23	10:49:35
Wenona	7:15:00	6:49:19	11:34:19	11:34:19



Minerva.
Rear Commodore Bucknall.

CLASS 5—35 TO 46 FEET.

Kathleen	7:15:00	Did not cross finish line.		
Tigress	7:15:00	6:01:41	10:46:41	10:45:54
Norota	7:15:00	2:51:35	7:36:35	7:36:35
Senorita	7:15:00	6:05:04	10:50:04	10:35:32

CLASS 6—35 FEET AND UNDER.

Infanta	7:15:00	4:04:29	8:49:29	8:41:40
Fidelia	7:15:00	6:58:48	11:43:48	11:36:42
Gunhilde	7:15:00	Did not cross finish line.		
Almiria	7:15:00	6:25:32	11:10:32	10:43:51

Defender Is at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 15.—The Defender arrived here under sail this afternoon. Shortly after, the Colonia came up in tow of the Hattie Palmer. It is expected that the carpenters will complete the work on the deck of the Defender by to-morrow night, and she will probably sail for New-Rochelle on Wednesday morning. The new mainsail will be cut to-morrow at Providence. It will be larger than the present one.

Jubilee Will Not Race.

BOSTON, July 15.—Gen. Paine was seen to-day, and said that his decision was final that the Jubilee would not take part in the regattas at New-York on Saturday and Monday next. The Jubilee will not go in the trial races, but will race for the Goelet Cup. According to this, the only race the Jubilee will sail in will be at Newport Aug. 2.

WITH FOUR WICKETS TO SPARE

Paterson Cricketers Defeat the Hoboken Wanderers Handily.

A good game of cricket was played at the St. George's cricket ground yesterday, the Hoboken Wanderers opposing the cricketers from Paterson, who won a good contest by 4 runs, with four wickets to spare. For the Wanderers, who went to the wickets first, F. J. Prendergast and F. W. Stratford stood against the bowling of J. A. Rogers and W. Bunce, and when the Patersons went in, W. H. Denzell carried off the bowling honors. J. H. West and W. Bunce, by good all-around batting, were chiefly responsible for the victory. The following is the score:

HOBOKEN WANDERERS.

A. A. Adams, b. Bunce	3
E. B. Ray, run out	1
W. H. Denzell, c. Crutchlow, b. Bunce	10
J. Adam, b. Bunce	8
J. Cuddihy, b. West	2
E. A. Skyne, c. Sutton, b. Bunce	13
A. W. Stratford, c. and b. Bunce	14
J. McNeven, c. West, b. Rogers	0
F. J. Prendergast, run out	41
H. S. M. Crawford, c. Crutchlow, b. Rogers	4
T. J. O'Reilly, c. West, b. Rogers	0
R. Rennie, c. Witty, b. Rogers	0
W. Hammond, not out	1
Byes	5
Leg byes	1
Total	98

PATERSON.

R. Sutton, run out	8
J. H. West, c. Adam, b. Cuddihy	31
A. Withers, b. Crawford	0
J. A. Rogers, b. Denzell	7
T. Witty, b. Crawford	7
W. Bunce, not out	35
S. Holmes, b. Denzell	3
J. Crutchlow, c. Hammond, b. Denzell	1
J. Rigby, c. Hammond, b. Denzell	0
H. Crowe, not out	7
C. McCauley, J. Robinson, T. Morgan } To bat.	
Byes	2
Leg byes	1
Total	109

Medical Aid for Poor Children.

The Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society has had fifteen physicians employed since June 1 in furnishing free medical attendance, medicine, and, when necessary, proper food to the sick children of the poor in all the tenement quarters of the city. Any family which has not the means to employ private medical attendance and whose children are suffering for want of nourishment should apply to George Calder, Superintendent of the mission, 287 East Broadway, and the case will be promptly attended to.

Those who desire to help this charity are invited to send gifts to C. Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

A Workman Charges Conspiracy.

Charles W. Hewitt of 120 Elm Street, Long Island City; G. Peacock of 732 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and Michael J. Campbell of 149 Willis Avenue were held in $500 bail each by City Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of conspiracy, brought by Joseph Connell.

The defendants and the complainant are members of the Journeyman Stone Cutters' Union. Connell alleges that the defendants, at a meeting June 5, had a resolution passed that no members of the union should work with him unless he gave up certain papers, and that he has therefore been thrown out of work.

Fell from a Tree and Was Killed.

James Winn, forty-five years old, of 893 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, while at work removing caterpillars from a big tree in front of 424 Seventh Avenue, yesterday, fell headlong to the ground and was killed.

One Consolation.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Thank goodness," exclaimed the proprietor of the livery stable, "they can't use bicycles for funerals."

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

For THE Pic-nic or Excursion

You want refreshments. Nothing equals

The Handy Tablet

For sale by grocers and druggists. By mail 10c. State flavor wanted. THE HANDY TABLET CO., 1021 North Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

The Handy Tablet makes all kinds of refreshing drinks the moment the tablet touches water. Requires neither sugar nor spoon. Ready when wanted.

BANKRUPTCY

—of the physical being is the result of drawing incessantly upon the reserve capital of nerve force. The wear, tear and strain of modern life are concentrated upon the nervous system. The young men of our day become sufferers from nervous debility or exhaustion, nervous prostration or weakness. This may be the result of too much mental worry and excitement, or the result of bad practices and excesses, or pernicious habits, contracted in youth, through ignorance. They feel irritable, weak and nervous with such distressing symptoms as backache, dizziness, shooting pains in head or chest, sometimes indigestion. The middle-aged men, as well, suffer from exhaustion, loss of manly power, low spirits, impaired memory, and many derangements of mind and body. The ill-used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked business man attempts to find rest in bed

FOR THREE YEARS OF WAR

Continued from Page 1.

Dr. A. B. Sanford, the Rev. Dr. John A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. A. M. Palmer of Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. W. C. Steele of Brooklyn, and Col. A. S. Bacon of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society.

What Dr. Knowles Said.

Dr. Knowles, on behalf of the clergymen, informed the Police Commissioners of the object of their coming to Police Headquarters. He said:

"We meet under the auspices of this society, not to instruct you in reference to your delicate and difficult duties, not to express partisan views, not to urge any religious creed, but as citizens, to applaud your action in enforcing Sunday laws in this city. We wish to uphold your hands; we feel that we express the sentiments of many thousands of law-abiding citizens. We urge you to stand firm, for the eyes of thousands are upon you, not only in this city and State, but throughout the whole country. It is in the interest of the toiling classes that their weekly rest should be protected by beneficent laws. The benediction of the best American patriotism rests upon you and your associates for your courageous actions. Stand firm. Obstacles may be thrown in you path. You will be misrepresented. You will be maligned. But, looking back to this day—a day when you are so loyal to your convictions—you will regard it the brightest period of your civic career.

"Citizens who prize the weekly rest day for themselves and families will delight to do you honor. Above all else you will have the approval of our Nation's God."

Mr. Roosevelt Makes Reply.

Mr. Roosevelt, in reply, said:

"The highest of all questions of good citizenship is the enforcement of the law, and I know that we are sure of support from you when we do our duty and enforce the law."

The Rev. Dr. Hurlburt's Remarks.

The Rev. Dr. Hurlburt made a short speech, in which he said the Police Board would have the support of the moral and Christian portion of the community in the enforcement of all the laws.

From a Brooklyn Minister.

The Rev. Dr. Sandford said that he seconded all that had been said by Dr. Knowles and Dr. Hurlburt, and, as a citizen of Brooklyn, he assured the Police Commissioners that their actions were being very carefully watched by all the law-abiding inhabitants of his city.

Col. A. S. Bacon's Speech.

Col. A. S. Bacon was the next to speak. Among other things he said:

"We wish to express our hearty thanks for the manner in which you are enforcing the excise law, and to assure you that this association will support you in all that you undertake. The American Sabbath Union represents every shade of opinion and every denomination. We represent the enthusiastic youth in the Christian Endeavor, over 2,000,000 strong. We represent not only the strictly religious people who believe in Sabbath observance, but we represent the moral people, and a majority of the people of the country.

"The moral people outside of the religious believe that the profanation of the Sabbath is followed by an increase of crime. We believe that you, gentlemen, will observe this excise law as it stands. It was passed by a Democratic Assembly and a Democratic Senate. It was signed by a Democratic Governor. Its passage was urged by the liquor dealers themselves.

"If you enforce this law for six months, the people who cannonade you now will canonize you hereafter.

"The liquor interests are practically unanimous in demanding a day of rest for themselves. This barber law, about which there has been so much talk, did not emanate from this society, but it came from the journeymen barbers themselves, who have been fighting for ten years. Man is not an animal, and can perform more work 313 days in the year than in 365. Mr. President, we demand, as Americans, an American Sunday. If a man cannot abstain one day in seven from his drinks he ought to go to a gold cure."

The Rev. Dr. Iglehart.

The Rev. Dr. Iglehart made a speech, in which he said:

"We are in the midst of the most desperate war in this city since the time of the civil war. I need not tell you the elements that are opposed to you, but we not only commend you for your devotion to duty, but for your heroic duty. We are glad that we have men who have honor and conscience enough to do their duty.

"You have against you 8,000 saloon keepers, behind them is $8,000,000, represented by the brewers' influence, but, despite this formidable array, 2,000 of these saloon keepers will have to go out of business if you enforce the law. But they will fight you like tigers.

"I know that there are many sincere Germans who desire a more liberal enforcement of the excise law, but I would suggest that we like our own civilization better than the German, and that, if they do not like the manner in which we observe the Sabbath, we are not forcing them to come to our shores.

"We are ridiculed as narrow-minded Puritans, while the saloon keepers, who have corrupted everything they have touched, especially Tammany Hall and the Police Department, before your arrival here, are the very people who insist that we shall allow them to run their saloons, and that we are fanatics.

"A large majority of the people will stand up for a peaceful Sabbath, and stand by you in your heroic work."

Dr. Steele of Brooklyn.

"God will bless you and your work, and the people will sustain you," was what Dr. Steele of Brooklyn said.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson.

The Rev. Dr Wilson spoke as follows:

"I can promise you nothing for the future for your faithful observance of your oath of office. The moral and religious people may be in the majority, but they will not stand together at the polls to reward faithful public servants, but the immoral classes, under the lead of the liquor sellers, will stand together to punish them. Theirs is a conscienceless, purchasable vote that can be handled en masse; the other is a conscience vote, which must meet the approval of every individual voter before being cast, and this kind is the hope of the city and the Nation.

"But, gentlemen, you are making a white spot in the almost universal perjury of office holders in this city, and doing a great work by way of example to thousands of public servants.

"It is a startling thing when gentlemen who are sincerely trying to keep their solemn oath of office are to be cartooned and treated as fanatics because they will not consent to be perjurers. Enforce the law. If it be not what the people want, let them change it if they can by the means in their hands. Stand by your guns, I, for one, will stand by you, and on next Sunday night will open my pulpit for a discussion of this question in favor of just what you are doing. You ought to be sustained by every good man and woman and by every pulpit in this city."

The Rev. Dr. Palmer.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer told the Commissioners that the work was being felt in Newark. This ended the speechmaking on the part of the delegation.

President Roosevelt's Response.

Commissioner Roosevelt, in response, said:

"I know that we can appeal to you as the representatives of more than your special organization, as to representatives of law-abiding and decent American citizens, who realize there is no source of corruption so great as the enactment of laws which are deliberately disregarded, or which are merely enforced against the man without a 'pull,' and that is what we found when we entered this department. The law was enforced, but only against the man without a 'pull.'

"I have seen plenty of base demagogy in my career, but a baser demagogy than that of those who protest against our enforcement of the law because it is against the poor man, I never have seen. The men who make that plea, headed by a United States Senator from this State, know that we are fighting the richest and most powerful organization that there is in this city; that this is an organization which has much money in its control, and which will spend its money as freely as it can to defeat the cause to secure an honest Government. I refer to the brewery influences. We are fighting them. You will understand that we have opposed against us the corrupting power of wealth. No man suffers so much from the non-enforcement of the law as the poor man, the man without money and friends.

"I looked over the blotters of some of our stations the other day, and it is astonishing to see how crimes of disorder have diminished because of the enforcement of the law. And the law-abiding element in the City of New-York has reason to be proud of what has been done. As to ourselves, we expected a clamor of evil-disposed persons and the allies of criminals. But I can assure you we are not looking for our personal advancement. We have got one important task before us. That is to leave the department better and purer and to administer the law honestly, efficiently, and impartially while we are here, and, gentlemen, we are pretty nearly going to do that. I can assure you that no amount of clamor from any source will have the least effect upon us or swerve us in our determination to enforce the law. We are going to enforce this excise law right along, as we are enforcing it now."

Commissioner Parker's Speech.

Upon the invitation of President Roosevelt, Commissioner Parker also addressed the ministers. He said:

"I want to say, gentlemen, that I very seldom open my lips in public. The President of the board has been the spokesman, as is proper, and all the determinations of the board have been carried out through him. But, owing to the peculiar formation of your committee, I cannot help expressing my gratification at the fact that this earnest and representative body of citizens should have come forward in public in support of the Police Commissioners, and of the work they are doing in the enforcement of the excise law. The law-abiding people of this city have been loud in their demands that a new condition of affairs should be inaugurated, that would tend to better the conditions surrounding the working men and women of this city, especially on Sunday, and it seems to me particularly appropriate that they should now publicly testify their appreciation.

"The impression has gone abroad that the Police Board enforces this excise law as upon the statute books, and that, like automata, but stops there. If that be the impression, let me show you that it is an erroneous one. No law can be enforced properly unless the enforcement be tinctured by conscience. This law has been described as unsuitable to this community, and Mr. Roosevelt himself has expressed himself as in favor of a more liberal excise law."

"Oh, dear me, no!" interrupted President Roosevelt.

"I am very sure that you have so stated to me, and have also made a similar statement in the public press," said Mr. Parker.

"No," replied Mr. Roosevelt. "What I have said is that I would like the law to be a little more liberal in some respects, but to be much more restrictive in others. I have carefully abstained from saying what changes I would make. They want us to enforce the laws dishonestly, but we will enforce them honestly. I intend to keep this campaign limited to one issue—the honest enforcement of the law."

"I am glad to see that my colleague and I agree on this point," said Mr. Parker. "Hitherto I had thought otherwise."

Commissioner Parker then continued his speech, saying:

"If this question of Sunday closing should be put to a vote, I should not be surprised to see Sunday closing carried in this city by an overwhelming majority. I should not be surprised to see this law so changed as to make it more easy to enforce. In my opinion there are but two clauses necessary to be added to this law. First, that the interior of every licensed place should be opened to the public eye. Second, that the interior of every licensed place should be accessible to a public officer. If it were replied that that would impose some extra expense to the saloon keeper, I would say, there is the law, take it or leave it.

"Let me say briefly one thing. The statement made by Mr. Wilson to the effect that we would have the support of all the good people is true. In fact, it is very true that the good people are spasmodic in their efforts to accomplish reforms. It is likewise true that when the moral sentiment of the community becomes aroused it is a tremendous ally on the side of law and order, that makes its sorties more effective than the phalanxes of disorder.

"I believe, with Wendell Phillips, that one vote with God is a majority. If the Continental Sunday should be transplanted here there would be a moral revolution. We welcome foreigners to our shores, but let them accept us and our institutions as they find us. If Americans in like manner should go to Germany and to Saxony, and attempt to transplant our customs they would be driven out.

"There is one other thing which I desire to speak about. I don't think that there are 3,000 saloon keepers against us. There are a great many of them who would close up their saloons, but, as Mr. Hirsh, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, said to me, many saloon keepers could not live if they did not keep open on Sunday. But they dare not say that in black and white.

"But all this opposition will die out. You may be sure that the law is going to be enforced if it is possible. I know that there has been much talk about increase of crime since we endeavored to enforce the excise law. But there is none. There is a decrease. All these statements are absolutely false, and, on the contrary, the decrease of crime, especially on Sunday, is unprecedented.

"I am not a religious man, in the sense that I belong to any church, but I want to see the moral sense of a community rendered effective. You can rest assured of our invincible determination to carry out the laws."

Commissioner Parker promised Dr. Wilson to join him in the pulpit at the Eighteenth Street Church on Sunday evening next and discuss the excise question.

The Rev. John B. Devins of Hope Chapel in East Fourth Street, called on Commissioner Roosevelt late in the afternoon and praised the board for the stand it has taken in the enforcement of the law. He said that since the new Commissioners took hold of the department 80% lawlessness had greatly decreased on the east side. "The people feel that the police are in earnest," he said.

THEIR COURSE COMMENDED.

Good Government Club D Records Its Support of the Police Board.

After the clergyman left Police Headquarters a delegation from Good Government Club D arrived. This consisted of R. W. G. Welling, Daniel Parish, Grand La Farge, Preble Tucker, P. Tecumseh Sherman, and Clarence Goadby. Mr. Welling said:

"It is a matter of surprise to us that there should be any two opinions on this excise question."

Then he proceeded to read the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Police are engaged in a determined effort to enforce the excise law equally with all other laws, and

Whereas, Through the wilful misrepresentations of some, and through the honest failure of others to see clearly the real point at issue, their action has met with unmerited criticism, and

Whereas, The Police Commissioners under the laws have no discretionary power as to their interpretation, but in enforcing them impartially are acting simply upon the line of the duty to which they are sworn, and

Whereas, The example to this community of the honest, unswerving, and fearless discharge of official duties, regardless of political consideration, is of incalculable value, and

Whereas, The remedy for all undesirable laws lies in the hands of the people who made these laws, and who can repeal them, and

Whereas, There lies grave danger to the public welfare in the attitude which assumes that the enforcement of laws is discretionary with executive officers, and which tends to turn us aside from our position as a law respecting people,

Resolved, That Good Government Club D heartily commends and indorses the action of the Police Commission in seeking to enforce the laws of this State without fear or favor, and appeals to all citizens to sustain said commission in the exercise of the duties which the law imposes upon them.

Mr. Roosevelt, replying to Mr. Welling, said:

"Gentlemen, it is a pleasure to us to see you here on such an account, but if we did not have any backing at all, we should go right ahead as we have. But we are glad to get the backing.

"A great many of our friends, notably in the daily press, have been badly frightened. But in the end decent citizens win in this country, and in the end the common sense of the American people is going to make them see that no more corrupting, no more degrading attitude can be assumed by any man than that of allowing laws to exist unenforced.

"We have shown that no man, by money or political influence, can purchase immunity for violation of the law. That is all we have done. The gentlemen who condemn us might as well make up their minds that they are condemning public officials because they enforce the law honestly and fearlessly.

"We are in for three years of war, and we are going to see this thing through. I believe the people are going to back us in it, and whether they do it or not, we are going to keep it up."

DISPOSITION OF SUNDAY CASES.

Prisoners Held for Trial in Various Courts by the Magistrates.

The returns at Headquarters yesterday showed that the police on Sunday made 138 arrests for violation of the excise law and 44 arrests for violation of the Sunday law. Acting Chief of Police Conlin said he should take new measures next Sunday for bringing defiant saloon men to terms. He said proprietors as well as barkeepers would be arrested.

The Italians arrested in Angelo Rizzo's saloon, 70 Crosby Street, who said they belonged to the Joe Flavia Society, were fined $3 each in the Tombs Police Court by City Magistrate Brann. Michael Gallo, President of the society, had a revolver and stiletto on his person. He was fined $10 for carrying a revolver, and held in $150 bail for carrying concealed weapons. Angelo Rizzo, the saloon keeper, was held in $100 bail for violating the excise law.

Morris O'Connor, a saloon keeper, who said that he was holding a committee meeting of his club at the time he was arrested, was also held for trial in the Tombs Police Court. James Sexton and James Cox, who were arrested for selling beer on a barge, were held for trial.

James H. Lavigne of Columbus Avenue and Ninety-third Street, who kept his saloon open Sunday night and gave away ice water, was discharged.

Fourteen excise cases came up for hearing in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Most of the prisoners were held for trial.

Alvin Brommer, proprietor of Union Park, where it was claimed a large number of persons were found Sunday afternoon helping themselves to beer, was held in $100 bail in the Morrisania Police Court. Brommer showed a contract stating that the beer had been purchased Saturday by the picnickers. City Magistrate Cornell refused to consider the contract an excuse.

In the Harlem Police Court Henry Keyser and Max Wetzel, who were arrested for selling soda water and ginger ale, were held by City Magistrate Wentworth in $100 bail for trial.

The case of Peter and Mary Straskney of 1,431 Avenue A, for violating the excise law came up in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon. It was claimed the defendants sold beer in a dance hall in the rear of their saloon. Entrance to the place was gained with considerable difficulty, and the premises were examined by detectives. The Straskneys were arrested on warrants issued by Magistrate Mott. Straskney was Secretary of the Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association. Ex-Ward Man Samuel Campbell is under indictment for accepting money from Straskney. The hearing was continued until Friday.

Jersey City Saloon Men Indicted.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 15.—Sixteen saloon keepers indicted for selling liquor on Sunday were arraigned in the General Sessions Court this morning, and entered pleas of not guilty. They were held in $200 bail each.

The Grand Jury this afternoon indicted thirty-five saloon keepers for selling liquor on Sunday.

MRS. FARRALL'S TRIAL FOR MURDER

Closing Arguments Made by the Lawyers in the Maryland Court—The Case of Dr. Palmer in England.

LA PLATA, Md., July 15.—The fact that Col. L. Allison Wilmer, for the defense, and John H. Mitchell, for the State, were to make their arguments in the Farrall murder case to-day attracted a tremendous crowd, as both lawyers are recognized as eloquent speakers.

Col. Wilmer began his address to the jury when court convened this morning. His speech was vigorous and his peroration, which brought tears to the eyes of the prisoner, was not without apparent effect on the jury.

If Mrs. Belle Farrall is guilty of the murder of her husband and has even a tinge of conscience left within her, she must have suffered tortures this afternoon. If she is innocent, no woman is to be pitied more. John H. Mitchell, who has conducted the prosecution, made his closing argument to the jury, and it was filled with the most scathing terms. His arraignment of the accused was as severe as any that has ever occurred in the courts of Maryland. He did not mince words, but, with the most cutting language, dissected that portion of Mrs. Farrall's life which had been laid bare in the courtroom. The woman gazed at the speaker throughout with something of a sneer on her handsome face. Only once did she show that she felt Mr. Mitchell's stinging words.

At 6 o'clock the court adjourned until to-morrow morning, when Mr. Mitchell will conclude his argument and the case will go to the jury.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Since the celebrated trial of Dr. Palmer, an English physician, of Rugeley, Staffordshire, for the murder of his friend Cook by strichnia, to secure insurance money, nearly forty years ago, there has been an unsettled controversy among analytical chemists as to whether the results of poisoning by strichnia could be detected by chemistry with absolute certainty, or whether similar results might not arise from the administration of other drugs. The most eminent experts in Europe were examined during that trial. Those for the prosecution contended that the minutest quantity of strichnia could be detected in the vitla organs after death. Those for the defense asserted with equal positiveness that there was no absolute certainty in the matter. Palmer was convicted and hanged, but after his death facts were disclosed which seemed to indicate that, though he was undoubtedly guilty of the murder, the agency he employed was not that charged in the indictment.

Palmer himself declared with the rope around his neck: "Cook did not die of strichnia." This was the nearest approach he made to declaring his innocence.

Very strangely these same doubts are now recalled by the trial of a Mrs. Farrall for the murder of her husband in the little village of La Plata, Maryland, about ninety miles from this city, which has been in progress several weeks. A point made for the prosecution by Dr. Schaeffer, an eminent specialist of this city, who conducted the post mortem examination, was that he had injected some of the dissolved crystals evolved by his analysis of Farrall's vital organs into the leg of a frog, and it had proved fatal. The defence claimed that quinine administered before death would also evolve crystals under the process of analysis, and that these crystals injected in solution into a frog would also cause death. It was admitted that Mrs. Farrall had administered quinine to her husband, and it was claimed by the defence that his death had occurred not from strychia, but from uraemic poisoning.

In the neighboring village of Leonardtown, Maryland, Dr. Charles Combs, a competent physician, has experimented to prove the truth or falsity of the theories of the prosecution and defense. He used three lively bullfrogs. One-sixteenth of a grain of quinia was injected into the leg of one frog, and seven hours afterward his hopping qualities were but little impaired. At 12:09 o'clock P. M., one-sixteenth of a grain of strychnia was injected into a second frog; at 12:12 there were spasmodic contractions of the muscles, and at 12:15 death ensued. One-half grain of quinine injected into a third frog killed it in one and a half hours.

This result seems to throw an added element of uncertainty around the evidence in this remarkable murder trial, and may give it an importance much beyond its local surroundings, and otherwise sensational features.

CHANGING STATE CAPITALS

How Albany Happened to Become the Government Seat of New-York.

ALBANY, July 15.—A letter was received recently from Sedalia, Mo., which stated that there was a probability of changing the capital from Jefferson to some other place, and asking if New-York's capital had ever been changed, and what legislative act or Constitutional amendment was necessary. In replying to the letter, Archivist Howell gave this bit of history:

It is scarcely possible to give a categorical answer to the first question. Previous to 1797 the Legislature had met in Poughkeepsie ten times, in New-York in the City Hall in Kingston four times, and in Albany five times. The seat of war determined the place during the Revolutionary War, together with some other considerations. New-York had been the Colonial capital until the Revolution, and had not the British occupied it it would doubtless have so continued, unless the idea of central location prevailed, as no doubt it did in subsequently fixing upon Albany. The change of place was settled during the period from 1777 to 1786 by a concurrent resolution of adjournment to the city therein named, or to such a place as might be named by the Governor in case there was need of an earlier and special meeting of the Legislature.

In 1786 the Legislature passed a law, for a general law, to the effect that the subsequent meeting place should be at the place of the last meeting, unless the resolution for adjournment especially mentioned the next place of meeting. I may not a general law—it was really a concurrent resolution of adjournment, but it carried this arrangement for future meetings. The Legislature met for the last time in Kingston in 1783; last time in Poughkeepsie in 1795, last time in New-York in 1796; so that from 1797 to date it has been meeting in Albany. But the point is, a concurrent resolution had all the power needed to fix the capital.

In 1798 a building was erected for the use of the Secretary of State as his office, to contain the books, papers, and other property of the State belonging to his office.

In 1804, while meeting in the Albany County Court House in the City of Albany, the Legislature on learning that the City of Albany would furnish a sit for a Capitol, appropriated $18,000 to begin the erection of the edifice. Other appropriations were made in 1807, 1808, and in 1809, when the building was finished.

Mr. Howell concludes that the selection of a capital was made in 1797, when the Legislature provided for a State building for the office of the Secretary of State at Albany.

Buffalo Protects Itself.

BUFFALO, July 15.—The city took steps today to protect itself in the case of the claimants for the reward offered for the conviction of the murderers of Montgomery Gibbs, by substituting for itself as defendant in the action brought by Deputy Sheriff Abrams of Cleveland the other claimants, James Doran, F. R. Humphrey, Charles Dolson, and R. E. Smith, all of the same city. The order made to-day relieves the city from any responsibility on payment into court of the $500 reward. The claimants will have to stand the costs of the suit.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

MAN AND WIFE DISAPPEAR

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hawkins Have Been Missing for Two Weeks.

LIVED AT A HOTEL IN THIS CITY

Started to Visit Coney Island and Did Not Return—Landlord Thinks They May Have Met with Foul Play.

F. K. Hawkins, a lawyer, and his wife have been missing from their hotel since July 2, and fears that they have met with foul play or have been the victims of an accident caused the following notice to be published yesterday in a morning newspaper:

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hawkins, late of Philadelphia, who have been missing from the Dey Street House since July 2, please communicate with Charles J. Reuter, 58 Dey Street, New-York.

Mr. Hawkins had an office with Lawyer Higgins, in Room 223, in the Stewart Building, at 280 Broadway, and another office at 727 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins had been staying at the Dey Street House since April 8 last, when they came from Philadelphia. Mr. Hawkins was a fine-looking man, about thirty-eight years old. Mrs. Hawkins, who was his second wife, was about twenty-one years old.

Proprietor Reuter said last night that they were a devoted couple, and passed much of their time in their rooms, where all their meals were served.

On the afternoon of July 2, they stated their intention of going to Coney Island and left the hotel together, and have not since been heard of. They took the keys of their rooms with them, and their trunks, valises, and hand satchels are still at the hotel. Even their brushes and combs and other toilet articles were left behind, indicating an expected return.

Miss S. Rutherford of Tenafly, N. J., who said she had been a governess in the family in Philadelphia, some four months ago, called at the hotel yesterday afternoon to inquire for the missing persons.

She confirmed Hawkins's statements regarding his affairs, but could give no clue to his possible whereabouts. She said that she had heard that the couple was living at 263 New-York Avenue, Jersey City Heights. That number is a vacant lot, and no such number could be found on Newark Avenue. The couple has two children by Mr. Hawkins's former wife, who are living in Philadelphia in charge of a governess.

Proprietor Reuter said last night that, though he frequently cashed checks on a Philadelphia trust company for Mr. Hawkins, they were all honored. The board was invariably paid in cash by Mrs. Hankins, who visited Philadelphia once every two weeks, going and returning the same day. The couple had no visitors. Mr. Hawkins is a member of a Philadelphia regiment.

It is not known whether any letters were left behind explaining the disappearance, as their effects have not been disturbed. Mr. Reuter will to-day call upon the police to investigate the matter, as he believes the Hawkinses have been foully dealt with.

MARSHAL MITCHEL DISMISSED

The Fire Commissioners Find that He Has Not Disproved the Serious Charges Made Against Him.

The Board of Fire Commissioners formally removed from office yesterday James Mitchel, who has been Fire Marshal for six years.

In a statement issued by the board it is said:

The Board of Fire Commissioners finds itself confronted with the fact that under the administration of the Fire Marshal's Bureau by the said James Mitchel, incendiarism has been allowed to assume an organized form in this city, the only metropolis in the world where such an anomaly exists, and that such lodgment of bands of "firebugs" and the boldness with which they have been allowed to carry on their infamous work have been in a large measure due to the encouragement and the immunity which they have received through collusion with officials of the bureau of the said James Mitchel, impossible head.

The board finds that Marshal Mitchel, without protest or objection, permitted Assistant Fire Marshal Frank and Policeman Charles Lenz to remain on duty in his bureau three years after he had been informed that they were unworthy men; also that he "either failed to discover that they were the associates and allies of the incendiaries whose crimes they were paid to detect and prevent, as well as to punish, or failed and neglected to report the information he had received to the Fire Commissioners."

The board further finds that the Fire Marshal, without consulting the Commissioners, permitted an article entitled "Organized Incendiarism in New-York City" to be compiled from the records of his bureau, and that he furnished information in violation of the regulations of the department. Also that he permitted the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters to pay out money for informers and witnesses in arson cases without giving knowledge thereof to the Fire Commissioners.

The statement says further that the Fire Marshal has acted without disproving the truth of the charges, and that his defense is evasive and contradictory.

Mr. Mitchel was appointed in 1889 under the administration of Henry D. Purroy, then President of the board. Mr. Mitchel was at his office yesterday as usual. He declined to speak of his dismissal.

Augustine J. Wilson, First Assistant Fire Marshal, will act as Marshal until Mr. Mitchel's successor is chosen. The choice may be made to-day.

The Commissioners abolished the office of Superintendent of Supplies, and Charles A. Sotelido, who held the place, was dismissed. William A. Graham, the new storekeeper, who succeeds Daniel Delany, dismissed, assumed his duties yesterday afternoon.

WAGE IMPROVEMENT IN IRON INDUSTRY

The Employes in the Mines as Well as Those in the Mills Are Benefited.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., July 15.—The puddlers employed at the Duncansville Rolling Mill, and also those at the Eleanor Iron Works, of this place, were to-day granted an advance of 25 cents per ton. About 500 men are affected.

The nail department of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company has resumed operations, after two years' idleness.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—After a conference lasting several hours between the representatives of the striking Ingrain carpet weavers and the manufacturers, the latter submitted the proposition that, if the strikers would return to work at the present rate of wages and continue at work until Dec. 1st this rate, the asked-for increase of 7½ per cent. would then be given. The strikers' committee was not authorized to accept this proposition, and agreed to submit it to shop meetings to-morrow, and the vote of the shops for or against the proposition will be reported to a delegate meeting of the weavers.

ISHPEMING, Mich., July 15.—The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Mining Company has raised the wages of all its employes from 10 to 25 cents per day, according to former wages paid. This is the first voluntary increase in wages of the season, and is given because warranted by the improved condition of the ore market.

Swindlers Follow a Circus.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 15.—Sands & Astley's circus is playing in the small towns hereabout, and on Saturday showed at Moravia. Swindlers and bunko men followed the circus, and at Moravia over $600 was fleeced from the unwary. Christopher Foster, a farmer seventy-six years old, lost $250 at bunko, while two others lost $50 each at the whip game, sweatboard, and three-card monte. Another lost $40, and smaller amounts were parted with by many others. A constable followed the show to Weedsport to-day to make some arrests.

WOULD AGAIN TAX RAW WOOL

Senator Dubois of Idaho Thinks the Republicans Can Make Capital by Reimposing Burdens on Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Senator F. T. Dubois of Idaho, formerly of Illinois, who shares with Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts the ambition to be the leader of the "young and progressive" element in the United States Senate to push aside such "old fogies" as Sherman, Hoar, and Morrill, has proclaimed the battlecry upon which he proposes to rally his forces from the West.

It is to be "Down with free wool."

Mr. Dubois assumes that Congress immediately after its assembling in December next will be confronted with the necessity of adopting some method of increasing the revenue by taxation. An increase of the beer tax, he fears, would be exceedingly unpopular in Illinois and other Western States, and any increase of the sugar duty would simply benefit the trust. But a duty on wool, in his opinion, would heal all factional sores in Ohio, would cause the McKinley and Foraker men to lie down together like a flock of lambs, and would make Republican success in the West an assured fact in the next Presidential election. Mr. Dubois says:

While I have not talked with Western Congressmen on this subject, I am satisfied they will insist on the deficiency in the revenue being made up by a duty on wool. The most objectionable feature of the new tariff law is its discrimination against the farmer and against all of the Western interests. The Eastern manufactures and such raw materials as iron and coal are pretty well protected. The protection of wool to the dutiable list is the thing in which the West is most interested, and the Republican Party is thoroughly committed to the proposition.

Mr. Dubois, like many other Western men, does not believe that the next campaign will be fought upon the "protective" issue. Neither does he believe that there will be any disposition on the part of the next Republican Congress to take up the whole tariff question; but he repeats his conviction that, "when the Republican Congress is called upon for an increase of revenue, this item of duty on wool is the one toward which they most naturally and with the greatest justice will turn."

Mr. Cabot Lodge, Mr. Dubois's colleague in the leadership of the "young progressive" party in the Senate, and his constituents, the New-England woolen manufacturers, have yet to be heard from on this point. Mr. Lodge is absent in Europe.

SACRAMENTO'S ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Transmitted from the American River at Folsom, Twenty-four Miles from the City.

SACRAMENTO, July 15.—Electricity generated by the falls of the American River at Folsom, twenty-four miles away, was turned on this city to-day, and the street cars humming through the streets give evidence that long-distance electrical transmission is feasible. Only the big plant at Niagara Falls, as yet unfinished, is larger than that of Folsom, but the transmission to Buffalo is shorter.

The waters of the American River, which have been running to waste, will now be utilized for lighting Sacramento's streets, propelling her cars, operating her factories, and cooking the food of her citizens. The impetus which the new power will give Sacramento industries will undoubtedly lead other cities which have idle waterfalls handy to follow her example. Years have been spent upon the work here. An immense masonry dam was thrown across the American River at Folsom, creating a reservoir three miles long, and furnishing a flow of 85,000 cubic feet per minute. The water, after passing through four horizontal shaft double turbine wheels, is used for irrigation purposes, and 300,000 acres of land will be supplied.

The turbine wheels are 30 inches in diameter, and under a head of 55 feet develop 1,300 horse power each. The shafts of the wheels are coupled direct to the shafts of four three-phase alternating current generators of the General Electric type, each capable of developing 1,000 horse power. These dynamos weigh about forty tons each. They are the largest in the world except those being built for Niagara Falls. The electric current is passed through "step up" or raising transformers, which raise the voltage to 10,000 volts, and is then transmitted by overhead copper wires to this city.

Two separate lines have been built as a precaution against accident or shut-downs for repairs. One line will always be held in reserve. It is calculated that 80 per cent. of the electric power generated at Folsom will be transmitted to Sacramento. With the enormous water power at hand it was not deemed necessary to employ a larger conductor to reduce the waste. Only the street cars were furnished with power to-day, but it will be gradually extended to all kinds of industrial establishments, and used for light and heat.

SQUATTERS AT SANDY HOOK

The Respite Granted Them Expires To-night and All Must Go.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, July 15.—The respite granted the squatters on the Sandy Hook Federal ground on July 6 terminates to-morrow evening. Col. Gillespie issued special orders this morning that the evictment must be enforced, and Acting Sergt. Duggan of the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds passed down the line of cabins, huts, and tents this afternoon, giving all the final notice.

Capt. "Bill" Cipher, who has obtained so much notoriety by his refusal to vacate, still insists on his right to the property his stand is on, and awaits the final issue. Cabins and huts have been rapidly removed during the past week, and the scene now is as if a tornado had swept across this narrow strip of sand, leaving broken boards, beams, and old cooking utensils in every stage of disuse.

The Government will soon establish its line on the north end of the Highland Beach Improvement Company's grounds, and a pass from headquarters will be necessary to visit the works on the point.

EXERCISES AT OCEAN GROVE ASSEMBLY

The Summer School of Primary Methods Opens Its Meeting.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 15.—The seventh day of the Ocean Grove Sunday School and Chautauqua Assembly found a large number of Bible students at the various meetings. The primary department studied "The Story of Jesus," and the Normal scholars listened to a talk on "Illustration and Interrogation." At the afternoon session the first C. L. S. C. round table was held. The topic discussed was "The Chautauqua Idea" led by George W. Brown, Field Secretary of the C. L. S. C.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson this evening delivered a lecture on "Yosemite, the Most Beautiful Thought of God."

The Summer School of Primary Methods, under the auspices of the New-Jersey Sunday School Association, held its opening session to-day. The school was in charge of the Rev. E. M. Ferguson of Trenton. Lectures were delivered by Miss Annie S. Harlow of Dowell, Mass.; Mrs. Samuel W. Clark of Jersey City, and Miss J. E. Dimock of Elizabeth.

The school will be continued during the week.

Coinage During the Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Mint Director Preston reports the total coinage at United States mints during the last fiscal year at 59,611,112 pieces, of a value of $53,715,549, as follows: Gold, $43,833,475; silver, $9,039,483; minor coins, $712,594. Of the silver coined $3,956,011 was in standard silver dollars.

During the last fiscal year the United States mints coined for the Government of Ecuador, South America, 4,500,000 twenty-cent pieces.

RELIEF FOR WOODHAVEN

Many Workmen Engage in Repairing Damage Done by the Tornado.

MONEY GIVEN TO AID THE INJURED

The Property Loss Not More Than $35,000—Of Those Who Were Injured, All but Two Are Able to be About.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., July 15.—The furious wind revel of last Saturday, which in the neighborhood of Cypress Hills Cemetery formed a tornado which cut a swath of destruction and suffering through Union Course and West Woodhaven, skipped The Swamps, and dispersed at South Jamaica, inflicted less injury to humanity and loss in property than had been supposed.

One life, that of a girl wife, was lost, a boy grievously injured is at St. Mary's Hospital, and an aged woman is seriously bruised and disfigured; but of a dozen persons who received minor hurts, none was unable yesterday to be about, and nearly all were engaged in their usual vocations.

Damage to property can be repaired for less than $35,000. This includes total or partial destruction or damage to seventy-three dwellings, Schoolhouse No. 2, and the Parochial School of St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church.

Broken telegraph and telephone wires were repaired to-day. In a few days the hideous wreck of the overwhelmed houses will be cleared away, and after a shower or two, little will remain as evidence of the ferocity of the Aeolian visitation but bare dwelling sites, the ruins of the schoolhouse, and the gnarled, broken, leafless trees.

Many busy men were here and at Union Course to-day, carpentering, roofing, and re-erecting razed chimney stacks, or jacking houses that looked as if they had been on a wild carouse back to their foundations. Glaziers were also in demand, and several enterprising dealers in glass sent whole wagon loads of it on speculation, with tubs of putty, and glaziers, to reap good profit.

Succor for those who suffered in bereavement or injury or in loss of dwellings or belongings is near. The various committees appointed to this end have made a good start, and it is expected that the nucleus of $3,000 collected up to to-night will be swelled to ten times the amount before the week is over. So far as industry goes, it is expected that by Thursday all breadwinners, moved through personal interest to stop work, will be again toiling.

The committees who are endeavoring to right the wrongs inflicted by the calamity meet to-morrow at Schoolhouse No. 1 to receive reports, plan, and trace lines of relief.

The General Committee is composed of:

William F. Wyckoff, Chairman; T. L. Wood, Secretary; F. H. Corwin, W. E. Clark, E. N. Jones, F. H. Luce, Father Steffen, the Rev. Robinette, P. M. Van Wyck, Dr. Macfarland, Dr. Ball, G. Neeff, Earl A. Willespie, F. W. Wheat, Charles C. Schuster, John Eckert, Henry Coun-len, Charles Durring, Jacob A. Russ, John B. Merrill.

William Buckley, T. L. Wood, Major S. P. Hatfield, F. Groejean, A. J. Cordier, John L. Wyckoff, Jacob Schmal, H. M. De Ronde, E. P. Allyn, W. G. Platt, Robert Scott, the Rev. W. Ross, P. H. Cassidy, J. B. McCook, L. E. De La Vergne, F. Raymond, W. J. Broedel, and J. B. Barrody.

Sub-Committees.—Relief—Father Steffen, the Rev. F. T. Wheat, the Rev. W. Ross, Drs. Ball, Macfarland, and Nutt; P. M. Van Wyckoff, and Major S. P. Hatfield, United States Army.

Damages Assessment—John L. Wyckoff, Robert Scott, and F. Raymond.

Mr. Wyckoff reported to-night that the labors of his committee had terminated, and that awards had been decided on, with the proviso that sufficient funds be forthc

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

Times's Record.

The following record is taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level. It shows the changes of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight last night:

3 A. M.	67	3:30 P. M.	73
6 A. M.	65	6 P. M.	70
9 A. M.	67	9 P. M.	71
12 M.	73	12 P. M.	71

Average temperature yesterday.....69⅝

Weather Bureau Record.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	65	71	6 P. M.	66	81
6 A. M.	63	70	9 P. M.	68	74
9 A. M.	62	74	11 P. M.	68	74
12 M.	68	80	12 P. M.	68	74
4 P. M.	67	82			

Average temperature yesterday.....66
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy, Showers, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 6.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TRUE PRINCIPLE OF SUNDAY LAWS.

The vigorous efforts of the Police Board to enforce the provision of the excise law which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday by holders of saloon licenses have brought into discussion not only that provision, but all legislative enactments that relate to Sunday observance. The chief fault with what are called our Sunday laws is that they had their origin in a desire to enforce a religious or moral observance rather than to protect the rights of citizens and the interests of the community. The former is not a sound basis of legislation.

So far as laws relate especially to Sunday, they should have other than religious grounds. Not only religious teachings but the custom of centuries in Christian lands has established the first day of the week as a day of worship and of rest, and there is no need of argument in support of its maintenance. Those who desire to use it for worship are entitled to protection from any disorders or disturbance that would interfere with the fullest enjoyment of their right in that respect. Those who desire to use it for rest and recreation should be protected against any coercion of employers or others to compel them to forego that privilege against their will. How far legislation may be necessary for these purposes, apart from making Sunday a dies non in those matters of business under public control, it is hard to say, because Sunday laws have heretofore had for their main purpose a compulsory observance of the day as sacred, a kind of observance that cannot be compelled, and is not a proper subject of legislation.

Interference with business on Sunday should be for the protection of those who desire freedom from labor, and not for the oppression of those who minister to the convenience and comfort of the community in matters that are essential even on a day of general rest.

The liquor-selling question does not stand on the same footing as the question of other occupations any more on Sunday than on other days. During the week it is under regulation and restriction in the interests of good order and the protection of society against the evils which it promotes. There may be reasons for greater restriction on Sunday, on account of the idleness of the people and the greater liability to excesses and disorder. In making laws relating to the subject, the true purpose and scope of legislation should not be lost sight of. It is not to coerce anybody into a religious observance, but to protect all in their reasonable rights and liberties as citizens, and to protect society against evils injurious to the general body of citizens.

USES OF AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Last year when a political investigating committee came here from the Legislature public opinion ran away with it and compelled it to do something, and there were notable consequences. The Legislature of Pennsylvania this year appointed a committee to investigate Philadelphia, but no such calamity seems likely to befall it, and no such consequences will come from it. It was not only appointed for a political purpose, but it is determined to serve that purpose and no other.

It is a curious affair, this Pennsylvania investigation. The Government of the State and of the city to be inquired into is in the control of the same party, but during the session of the Legislature Boss Quay had his own way at Harrisburg, while at Philadelphia things had been getting away from him. All through the session this investigation was threatened, and the threat was used to keep certain politicians in proper subjection. Although that purpose had been served, just before the adjournment the investigation was ordered and the committee was named. This showed there was still some use to which it was to be put.

The action was taken by the Senate alone, and not only was no Democrat put upon the committee but no opponent of Quay. Then the House refused to pass a bill making an appropriation for the expenses of the committee, but that was apparently part of the scheme. Philadelphia has been waiting a month for the investigation, and the Citizens' Municipal Association has offered to pay the expense, but the committee cometh not.

The purpose now seems to be the same that it was during the session, not to investigate but to threaten investigation, for the purpose of bringing certain politicians into line. Quay is engaged in a campaign for the control of the State Convention, and delegates are being chosen. He is making a contest for the Chairmanship of the State Committee for himself. The so-called investigating committee belongs to him and its purpose is to help in controlling the State Convention. Republican politicians in Philadelphia must have something to be afraid of or such a committee would be impotent for purposes of coercion, but there seems to be little danger of exposure. Quay would hardly risk having even a committee of his own start an inquiry into municipal affairs in Philadelphia, lest some Goff or Parkhurst should get hold of it and bring out some facts. It is safe to say, at any rate, that there will be no investigation until after the State Convention, and not then if Quay accomplishes his purpose. He knows what the committee is for.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

There has scarcely been in modern British politics such a revolution as is indicated by the returns thus far received of the Parliamentary elections. It is quite inconceivable that the rate of gain for the Conservatives indicated by these returns can be maintained, and yet the elections thus far held, though for "boroughs" or more or less urban constituencies, represent territorially all parts of the United Kingdom. They are so numerous that any merely local or personal issues must, it seems, have offset and neutralized each other in the general result. If the indications thus far furnished were to be carried out, the Liberals and the Nationalists together would have but one-fifth of the members of the next House of Commons. While this is not credible, and while the returns from the agricultural districts will certainly be more favorable to the Liberals, it is beyond dispute that the Liberal Party is for the time reduced to absolute helplessness and incapable even of effective opposition, while the Nationalists, divided into three factions, and far from holding the balance of power that they apparently held in the last House, are absolutely impotent for any purpose whatsoever. Although it was generally believed that the majority in the next House would be transferred to the Conservatives, the most sanguine Tory did not venture to expect so sweeping a triumph, or the most discouraged Liberal so great a disaster.

Our London correspondent ascribes this result to the "drink issue," which has come up in the form of a proposition for what is here called local option and is in England known as "local veto." It will not be forgotten that Mr. Gladstone was overthrown, and Salisbury and Balfour brought in, in 1886, upon the beer tax in the budget. The breweries exert in England a great political and social influence, and this influence has plainly been wielded against the Liberals. It may have contributed very powerfully to the extent of their defeat, but it is not necessary to consider it as the primary cause, when a cause can be assigned that is at once more obvious and more adequate. This is the same cause that, in the Congressional election of 1894, substituted a large Republican majority for a large Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. It is the popular disgust for a party that will not or cannot do what it has promised to do and what it was put in power to do.

The last House of Commons was elected to grant a larger measure of home rule to Ireland. There was really no other issue before the voters, none that counted at all in comparison with this. Nobody on either side denied that this was what Mr. Gladstone would try to do and was bound to do, when he returned to power. In the same way the Democratic House was elected to reform the tariff, and in effect to put it upon a basis of revenue. Neither attempt was successful. The bill reported to the House of Representatives was, indeed, a reasonable fulfillment of the party's pledge, and the measure itself as it passed the House, though the Wilson bill was already shorn of some of its force, would doubtless have been accepted by the country. It was at this point that it appeared that the real leadership of the Democratic Party was vested in a group of self-seeking Senators, the "Senators from Havemeyer," who had personal reasons for defying the will of the people, and who proved, with the help of their Republican colleagues, to be able to defy it. When Mr. Gladstone was forced off the stage, Lord Rosebery soon made it evident that he did not mean to carry out the programme to which his party was pledged and on which it had obtained power. Since his defeat he has defended his failure by saying that it is "necessary to adapt your policy to your majority," which means that he did not feel strong enough to bully the House of Lords. Certainly the House of Lords was not to be terrified by so faint-hearted a leader, even if he had twice as large a majority in the House of Commons.

In such cases as these there is no recourse for the party of which the leaders have been found wanting except to discard its unworthy or faithless leaders and to put in their places men who command the public confidence. That is likely to happen sooner with the Democrats in this country than with the Liberals in Great Britain. In fact, it is not the real or the chosen leaders of the Democratic Party who have been discredited, but only men who usurped the leadership and were unfortunately in a position to sell out the party. On the other side the predicament of the Liberals seems to make of Mr. Gladstone's case an exception to the saying that no man is indispensable. Certainly no successor to him has appeared, and the Parliamentary chief of the Liberals in the last House has not even a seat in the next, and is reported to have abandoned politics. For the specific purpose of obtaining home rule, the loss of Parnell is as serious as the loss of Gladstone. Even if the Tories determined once more to "dish the Liberals" by adopting their programme, it would fail for the want of an Irish leader who could speak with authority for the people of Ireland.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

The official reports of the Government show that the prices of fine, medium, and coarse washed clothing Ohio wool were as follows, in cents per pound, for the month of July in the years specified:

	July— Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
1889	35	30	32
1890	33	37	29
1891	31	35	29
1892	28	34	30
1893	24	26	25
1894	20	21	18

In July, for the last four years named above, the McKinley tariff was in force, the term of that tariff having extended from Oct. 6, 1890, to Aug. 28, 1894. During the campaign of the Fall of 1892, Republicans complained because the price of domestic wool had been falling. The table shows that the price of fine wool was lower by 20 per cent. in July, 1892, than it had been in July, 1889; that the decline was continuous during the term of the McKinley tariff, and that, before the close of the term of that tariff, prices were lower by about 40 per cent. than they had been in the year before the McKinley bill was passed.

The duties on woolen goods, however, as well as the duties on wool, were increased by the McKinley act. The following official figures show the increase of the ad valorem rates upon both the wool and the woolen goods actually imported:

WOOL.

	Class 1. Per cent.	Class 2. Per cent.	Class 3. Per cent.	All Classes. Per cent.
1890	45.16	41.09	26.44	33.78
1891	47.59	46.50	31.07	38.78
1892	55.11	53.40	33.00	44.07
1893	59.66	55.10	32.87	44.72

WOOLEN GOODS.

	Per Cent.
1890	69.12
1891	80.62
1892	95.81
1893	98.55

Neither the increase of the duties on wool nor the increase of the duties on goods benefited the domestic wool interest. Great quantities of woolen goods continued to be imported, and the high duties on imported raw material hampered and restricted the domestic manufacturers. They are now free to select from the wools of the whole world, and are adapting their industry to the new conditions. The prices of domestic wool are advancing, and there is a very noticeable revival of activity in the factories. It could not reasonably be expected that a considerable part of the supply of fine woolen goods from abroad—goods produced by manufacturers to whom the wools of the whole world have been free of tax for many years—would be displaced at once by the products of domestic mills, but we believe that the quantity of fine woolens manufactured here will surely and steadily increase and that the home demand for such goods will be more and more fully supplied, as the years pass, by American mills.

OUR CRUISER'S RUN HOMEWARD.

The assurances given by Capt. Sumner that the Columbia did not suffer at all from the strain to which she was at first subjected in the Southampton dock must be most welcome to all who are now awaiting the results of her speed run to New-York.

It was gratifying to the American people that Secretary Herbert concluded to permit the crack cruiser to be docked, scraped, and painted, in preparation for the run. Without that process, as we pointed out the other day, the trial proposed for her would have been robbed of the greater part of its value. She had gone so many months without docking, much of the time lying in harbor, with marine growths accumulating on her hull, that it would almost have been a waste of fuel to put her at her highest speed under these circumstances, in the hope of ascertaining her real capabilities.

But now, with a clean and smooth hull, and at a season usually favorable for a fast run, she is fit to make a record among war vessels. She does not, to be sure, have the hand-picked coal, the large force of oilers and stokers, and the selected day and course of her trial trip. But she will show what she can do under ordinary cruising, in a full ocean trip, with natural draught, while her last twenty-four hours with forced draught should give us her maximum under sea conditions. Let us hope that she will have good luck in weather and no mishap.

THE LAW AND "THE SUNDAY QUESTION."

It is to be hoped that the Police Commissioners will not be diverted from the ground on which is completely justified their enforcement of Sunday laws which many people find oppressive. That ground is that they have nothing to do with the wisdom of the law, but only with the fact of its existence.

In announcing his purpose to enforce the Sunday provisions of the excise law President Roosevelt strengthened his position by saying that in his private capacity he should be glad to see the law modified. In his remarks yesterday he gave, as a reason why the enforcement of this law was especially important, that it had heretofore been enforced capriciously, and that it was only needful to show both to the police and to citizens that there were no laws to be enforced against men without pulls and not to be enforced against men with pulls. This also is good sense.

But Commissioner Parker, in replying to the congratulations of the Sabbath Union Committee on the closing of saloons on Sunday, took occasion to deprecate the introduction into this country of "the Continental Sunday." Probably almost all native Americans would agree with Commissioner Parker in this deprecation; but it is well known that there are many thousands of foreign-born citizens who do not agree with him, and who are perfectly prepared to argue the question with him so far as it concerns the influence of music and beer on Sunday. He might get the better or the worse of this argument, but as a Police Commissioner the merits of the argument do not concern him at all.

If he desires to say something quite unanswerable to his German critics, he has only to say that the law prohibits the sale of beer on Sunday and that it his duty to enforce the law.

MR. ALDRIDGE IN THE COURTS.

Mr. Platt's Superintendent of Public Works has had another lesson in the proper way to treat a law. One of his minor appointees, who was placed on the pay rolls illegally, brought suit—or suit was brought in his name—in the Supreme Court to secure a mandamus to the Controller, ordering him to issue a warrant for the plaintiff's salary. The mandamus has been denied, and in a very careful opinion Justice Herrick has given the reasons why the conduct of the Controller in refusing the salary was not only legal but was required expressly by law.

There are, so far as the law goes, two points of interest in this opinion. One on which Mr. Aldridge's lawyers evidently relied with a good deal of confidence has already been passed upon by the Court of Appeals, and adversely to their construction. It was pleaded in Aldridge's behalf that the Constitution did not confer on the Governor, under the law of 1884, the right to bring the Department of Public Works within the civil service rules, and that this could only be done by further legislation. Judge Herrick disposes of this plea with great ease and more courtesy than it demanded. The Constitution places the entire service of the State, where practicable, under the competitive merit system. It expressly provides that all laws inconsistent with the Constitution shall cease to have force, and that all laws consistent with it shall remain in force. As the law of 1884 is clearly consistent with the Constitution, Section 9, relating to the civil service, and actually provides the machinery for carrying it into effect, it remains in force. It was under this law that the Governor acted in putting the public works under the rules; it was this law that the Controller obeyed in refusing to pay Aldridge's appointees; it was this law that Aldridge sought first to evade, and then, through the courts, to break down. He has completely failed in this part of his undertaking, since, as we have said, the Court of Appeals has already passed upon this point.

The other point which Aldridge's lawyers pressed with energy, but which we cannot think they really believed very strong, was that the Department of Public Works was exempted from the general provision as to the civil service in the new Constitution, because there was also in that Constitution the old clause under which the public works were held to be beyond the rules. This Justice Herrick examines with great care. He holds that Section 9 of the new Constitution, being general in its nature, must be followed unless there is special exception made in the Constitution itself, and that Section 3, relating to the public works, does not constitute such an exception, and can without difficulty be construed in complete harmony with Section 9. While we have no means, other than reasonable inference, for forecasting the decision of the Court of Appeals on the points raised by Mr. Aldridge's lawyers, we should feel it uncomplimentary to the court to think that it will not sustain Judge Herrick. It is a well-known principle of jurisprudence that the courts will not annul a law as unconstitutional without positive grounds, and that they will, in case of some doubt, give sound public policy the benefit of the doubt.

Now, it is perfectly plain that sound public policy will not be served by breaking down the civil service law. The motives of the man who is trying to do it are not good. They are distinctly bad. They are selfish and practically corrupt. He seeks to evade open and fair competitive tests for appointments in order that he can dispose of the appointments for the advantage of the Republican faction of which he is a leader and for his own advantage. a strict morals, patronage used in this way is not a whit better than peculation. It is more veiled and more cowardly. It is no more for the public good. This would be true of Aldridge's course if he had acted openly and above board, but he has acted in just the contrary fashion. He knew what the law required. He made every effort to induce the Governor to refrain from enforcing it. When he failed, he undertook to carry out the law in good faith. This undertaking he violated in a manner disgraceful by even the politician's code. He thought that if he should put Gov. Morton "in a hole" where the Governor would be obliged either to ignore the violation of the law or offend the gang in which Aldridge is one of the sub-bosses, the Governor would find some way to let him off. He was mistaken. Gov. Morton did his duty promptly and faithfully. Then Aldridge crawled into the courts, where he probably thought he could hide until the thing had "blown over." He is mistaken again. Now, if the Governor could see his way clear to removing Aldridge, he would rid the service of an officer hostile to the public good and rid himself of a subordinate who has proved to be a singularly offensive nuisance.

Rarely indeed are monuments erected to living men; therefore, there is no counterfeit presentment of the great Governor in any of our parks—some of these days there will be—but there is less necessity for a statue of Alexander R. Shepherd than would appear at first glance.—Washington Star.

There may be persons in this city who believe that the time will come when a monument will be erected to "Boss" Tweed, but they are few. Many years ago, before Tweed was put under arrest or sent to prison, a number of highly respectable but mistaken citizens favored the erection of an enduring monument in his honor while he still lived, but they were not the men who were most conspicuous as beneficiaries of the Tweed misrule and corruption.

For years the gradual disappearance of the American sailor and the substitution for him on American vessels, both naval and mercantile, and in both cabin and forecastle, so far as the latter is concerned, of foreigners inferior to him in every way have been sorrowfully noted by every writer who has had any knowledge of the subject. In days not very long ago, to "follow the sea" was a profession that promised and gave profit as well as honor, and young men of good family and fair education entered it in large numbers. On many a ship eight out of ten of the crew could take an observation in case of need, and every one of them hoped some day to command a vessel of his own. It is the survivors of that period who are now in charge of the comparatively insignificant squadron that is left to represent a numberless fleet. When these are dead, there will be none to take their places, and American ship owners are already wondering where their new mates and captains are to come from. The same problem is beginning to confront the English owners, so manifestly it must be something else than their competition with us—the explanation usually given—that has driven men of intelligence and ambition out of the American merchant marine. Bad food and cruel treatment have had not a little to do with the matter in both cases.

It is appalling to conjecture what the fate of the Kentucky goldbugs will be when the first lodge is organized in that State of Stewart's "Knights of Silver," with Blackburn at its head. His language, applied to a gold worshipper, caught yellow-handed and dragged before the silver inquisition, would undoubtedly scorch and wither. This is the way he talks about the Kentucky newspapers that disagree with him: "If I was running hell, and had The Courier-Journal, Times, and Post managers, editors, and reporters sent to me, I would turn the other inmates loose, lest they be contaminated."

A truly shocking illustration of the lengths to which the critical instinct sometimes drives the unfortunates upon whom it has fastened itself appears in one of the London papers, where a nameless and no doubt wholly inconsequential writer has the temerity not only to find fault with the design—and therefore, by implication, with the designer—of cows, but proceeds to point out what would, in his opinion, be a decided improvement on the present structure of those patient and useful creatures. It is, indeed, only a matter of structural detail with which he finds fault, but this is evidently rather from lack of courage than of inclination, and in time he will probably come to the point of maligning the animal's entire make-up. It seems that while sojourning recently at a wayside inn, this impertinent person beguiled an idle hour by closely observing an Alderney that was tethered in a neighboring field. He pretends to have found her, on the whole, an admirable spectacle, but instead of heartily praising any one or all of the many beauties that a well-bred cow possesses, he proceeded to write a grave little essay on the fact that, though, by switching her tail, the poor beast could drive the flies away from loins and ribs, yet such of the insects as were wise enough to settle on her neck and fore quarters were beyond reach of annoyance to themselves, and inflicted a vast amount of it on their helpless victim. Instantly the essayist concluded that one tail was not enough for a cow, and that another, sprouting from the first cervical vertebra, would be a manifest improvement. This, of course, is criticism run mad, but it is criticism of exactly the kind that is often used upon literary productions, so it is no wonder that the harmless, necessary cow does not escape it.

One clergyman who addressed a gathering of Christian Endeavorers in Boston on Sunday said that "no Protestant creed offers a platform broad enough to be a meeting ground for all Christians." If that statement is true, then from an assertion of lamentable fact it should and could be made into an irresistible incitement to strenuous work—at once an indictment of the past and present and a promise for the future—simply by dropping from the phrase the last eight of its sixteen words.

GOV. MORTON FOR PRESIDENT

Frank Hiscock Says He Is the Choice of New-York Republicans, and He Hopes to See Him Nominated.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The familiar form of ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of New-York, a little grayer, perhaps, and a trifle less portly than formerly, was conspicuous among those in the rotunda of the Arlington Hotel to-night. It also happened that ex-Senator Saunders of Montana arrived in town to-day, and the two dined together. Both gentlemen denied that their presence here had the slightest political significance. Mr. Saunders explained that he had stopped over a day en route to Helena, and Mr. Hiscock asserted that private business had brought him here and that he would leave to-morrow.

A United Press reporter asked Mr. Hiscock if it is true that the Republican Party in New-York State is hopelessly divided into two contending factions.

"There are differences in our ranks," said Mr. Hiscock, diplomatically, "but they are not material. They simply show that honest differences of opinion exist among us, but they will not endanger party success at the polls."

"Will the Republicans of New-York put a candidate to the next Presidential convention?"

"They will. It will be Gov. Levi P. Morton."

"Are your people a unit for Mr. Morton?"

"They are. He is the universal choice of both factions."

"Can he be nominated?"

"I believe that he can. While New-York is not so much of a pivotal State as in past years, still the fact that she is united upon a certain candidate will give him great prestige, and I hope that it will be sufficient to secure him the nomination."

"What about the objection that Mr. Morton is too old? Is there any force in that?"

"I should say not. Mr. Morton was never in better health. He is still a much younger man than Gladstone, and is capable of a great deal more hard work."

"Suppose Mr. Morton fails to secure the nomination; to whom, then, will the New-York delegation turn?"

"We are not supposing anything at the present time but the nomination of Mr. Morton. We purpose bringing that about if possible. We are not considering second choices."

Failure of the Hay Crop.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 15.—The failure of the hay crop is the leading topic of conversation among agriculturists in this vicinity. All through this section of the State the fields are withered by the long drought and hot weather, while for three weeks they have been flooded with grasshoppers, which are doing as much damage as the drought. There has been practically no rain in this section for many weeks, and nearly all products are suffering severely for lack of water. Cows are not getting enough to eat, and as a result the supply of milk is being cut down. It is probable that there will be an increase in the price of milk here before long. Some farmers are feeding green oats to their cattle.

Funds for the Irish Party.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Irish National Federation of America, held at Room 26 Cooper Union yesterday, Treasurer John D. Crimmins was instructed to cable at once $5,000 in aid of the election fund of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

MR. SMITH SEES HIS ERROR

The Secretary of the Interior Talks of Free Silver.

HIS VIEWS CHANGED WITH STUDY

Is Now Fully Convinced that Unlimited Coinage Would Be Ruinous to the Country—Missouri Free-Silver Men.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Hoke Smith to-day gave out the following:

"My attention has just been called to the publication of a letter written by me in September, 1890, to W. L. Peek, and published at that time in The Atlanta Journal. The Journal was then openly opposing the Sub-Treasury scheme, and my personal opposition to it was well understood. The letter clearly excluded the idea of committing me to all of the seven propositions which it presented, although it was known that I did favor the free coinage of silver. I was giving most of my attention to professional work at that time, and supposed, without thorough investigation, that the free coinage of silver would carry the value of the silver bullion coined into a dollar to par, and also keep silver and gold dollars upon a parity, with equal purchasing power. Since then I have given the subject much more study, and, being thoroughly satisfied that the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would result in silver monometallism, I have for several years openly opposed it."

The Horr-Harvey Debate.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Horr-Harvey debate on the silver question will open to-morrow at 2 o'clock at the Illinois Club. Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr of Michigan, representing the gold standard, will meet, as the challenge circular states, his opponent, William H. Harvey, the exponent of the theory of a silver standard at 16 to 1, and author of "Coin's Financial School," to discuss the monetary system of the United States, with the purpose "to reach the truth in the most direct and convincing manner, stripped of all romance and rhetoric, not upon the public platform, where the excitement of the hour might sway judgment, but in the quietness and calm of deliberate discussion."

The debate will probably last ten days, beginning at 2 o'clock every day except Sunday, and lasting two hours and forty minutes, until 140,000 words have been spoken or until one side gives up. No such debate has ever been planned before.

Judge Blodgett and Judge Caldwell have been selected by both sides as referees.

Arkansas Populists Profess Alarm.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 15.—The Populists of Arkansas, through State Chairman Thomas Fletcher, have issued an address to the people of the State. It declares the approaching election to be the most important since 1860, and that the monopolists, feeling sure of the Democratic and Republican parties, have boldly declared a purpose to establish the single gold standard. It adds: "Already corporations are requiring men to vote for their interest, and in this State merchants have required of those dependent upon them the control of their votes as the price of accommodations. This condition will end in either the destruction of plutocracy or the engulfment of the masses in wage slavery. The free and unlimited coinage of silver alone will not accomplish the desired end."

The Washington Conference.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 15.—According to Casey Young, Secretary of the committee having in charge the proposed gathering of silver Democrats at Washington Aug. 14, a misapprehension of the purpose of the meeting seems to prevail among many of those to whom invitations have been sent. They seem to think the meeting is to be in the nature of a great silver convention, when the truth of the matter is that it is to be simply a conference of silver Democrats to devise the best way to secure such an organization of silver Democrats everywhere as will insure securing of control of the several conventions. Only five or six men from each State are desired at the coming conference—men who are recognized leaders in party organizations in the several States

Missouri Democrats to Confer.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—A portion of the Democratic State Committee to-day, by a vote of 7 to 2, decided to call a convention of the party to consider the financial question. The convention will meet Aug. 9 at Pertte Springs.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Proctor's Theatre.—This is the last week at Proctor's of Elsie Adair, the bright and vivacious little dancer and comedienne, who is about to renew her professional exploits in Oriental countries. She is assisted by Walter Vanderlip, whose original travesties of current society dramas have pith and point. McCoy and McEvoy, American performers, just returned from a year in the English music halls, were new-comers yesterday in a rattling conglomerate of Irish comicalities. Billy Courtright, the veteran minstrel, was as funny in his stuttering-boy sketch as in the grotesque "Flewy-Flewy" of a decade ago. Snyder and Buckley were very amusing in black-face musical eccentricities, and other entertaining features were the boxing bouts of Stewart and Gillen, the magic of Kamecki, the character singing and dancing of Warren and Craig, Kitty Gilmore and Fanny Gonzales, the musical melange of the Glees, the eccentric comicalities of Leonard and Hart, and "The New Inspector," a sketch in two scenes by the droll Mr. Vickers and Martin trio. Proctor's is always cool, and the midsummer patronage keeps up to high-water mark.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—Two refreshingly pretty girls made a pleasant break among the otherwise familiar faces that appeared on the Madison Square Roof Garden last night. They were Valerie Bergere and Esther Moore, who indulged in a satire on "Trilby." The young women are new-comers on the roof garden stage. They were cordially welcomed, and the audience gave abundant evidence of its pleasure at their performance, which was really enjoyable. Haines and Pettingill had an interesting collection of witticisms. The other artists in the long performance were Cushman and Holcombe in an operatic sketch, Edith Murray in a graceful dance, Caron and Herbert, Frank Bush, the comedian; Senorita Tortajada and troupe in Spanish selections, Ida Howell, and Frank Lawton, the whistler.

—Eden Musée.—Danko Gabor's Gypsy Orchestra at the Eden Musée play the classical music of their native country, and Danko Gabor has contributed largely to this music. It is descriptive music of a high order, and it causes varying sensations in the minds of the listeners and never fails to bring an encore. Rhapsodies, love songs, and dirges, all seem to be prominent. This week two concerts will be given daily, afternoon and evening, and at each there will be new selections of the gypsy music which Danko Gabor has recently composed. In addition to the concerts, the thousands of wax figures and groups are now at their best, and hours of pleasure and profit can be found in the waxen representation of the world's history.

—Koster & Bial's.—At Koster & Bial's Roof Garden last night Barney Ferguson and Samuel J. Ryan made their first appearance, and were cordially received by a large audience. Señorita Salud Martinez made her first appearance in America, in Spanish songs and dances, and created a strong impression. Other artists in the long and interesting bill were Allie Gilbert, a soubrette; J. W. Ransone, "The Ruler of New-York"; Fielding, the juggler; Clairesse Agnew, eccentric dancer; Carietta and Belloni, with their performing cockatoos; M. Ganivet, and the Merrilees sisters.

—Casino Roof Garden.—The Leigh sisters in their "Trilby" dance remain a strong attraction at the Casino Roof Garden, where they close the bill at every performance. A large audience assembled here last night and applauded vigorously a very strong variety bill, in which these, among other artists, appeared: The Gardners, with Master Dick, in a musical melange; Conroy and McFarland, Connors and Glison, comedians; Lizzie Derious Daly, Kittie Wells, Gertie Reynolds, the mimic four in their "Trilby" burlesque, and the "Merry World" pickaninny troupe.

—Union Square Theatre.—George W. Monroe, the original "My Aunt Bridget," was the principal new artist at Keith's

A LARGE TORY MAJORITY

Estimates of the English Elections Give Them 90 to the Good.

DRINK ISSUE DEFEATED LIBERALS

London, Which Was Relied Upon to Stem the Tide, Is Swept Along in the Conservative Flood

—The Late Returns.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 15.—The second day of the borough polling has been quite in line with the first. It is true that the Liberals have scraped together four gains, but this is scarcely worth mentioning beside their own experience in losing sixteen seats out of a possible twenty-six.

It has now become the settled belief of the Liberals that they are being beaten on the drink issue. It is only natural to ascribe Harcourt's extraordinary discomfiture in Derby to his special insistence on the Local Veto bill, and this explanation, once accepted, serves to account for each new calamity as it befalls. Caine's defeat in Bradford is particularly put down to his advanced temperance views. It happens, however, that both his colleagues in Bradford, though not identified with that issue, were also beaten.

Three seats were lost to-day directly through the labor candidate, and more are to come. The feeling on this point is extremely bitter among the Liberals, who mostly think that their party has already gone to needless undignified lengths in the attempt to placate the so-called labor demands. Hence, when the crushing defeat of Keir Hardie, who is a type of the whole treacherous labor movement, was announced, it evoked the wildest enthusiasm at the National Liberal Club to-night, and the success of his Tory opponent was cheered again and again. It was, indeed, about the only occasion for cheers they had.

Thus far the current estimates now give the Tories a majority of between 80 and 90. All hope of London making a stand against the general drift perished with to night's opening returns, which show the metropolis going as heavily Tory as the smaller towns.

H. F.

THE RETURNS OF THE ELECTIONS

Henry M. Stanley Elected—John Burns Gets a Reduced Majority.

LONDON, July 15.—Contested elections were held to-day in the following districts:

Hereford.—C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, (Con.,) 1,669; Sir Robert Edgecombe, (Lib.,) 1,356; Conservative majority, 313; gain, 169. Mr. Cooke represented the district in the last Parliament.

Boston.—William Garfit, (Union.,) 1,633; Sir W. J. Ingram, (Lib.,) 1,237; Unionist majority, 396; gain, 438. Sir W. J. Ingram, the previous incumbent of the seat, is one of the proprietors of The Illustrated London News.

Warrington.—Robert Pierpont, (Con.,) 4,001; Mr. Scott, (Lib.,) 3,316. Conservative majority, 685; gain, 100.

Wigan.—Sir Francis Powell, (Con.,) 3,949; Thomas Aspinall, (Lib.,) 3,075; Conservative majority, 874; gain, 761.

King's Lynn.—T. Gibson Bowles, (Con.,) 1,395; H. Beaumont, (Lib.,) 1,326; Conservative majority, 69; gain, 58.

Bury, Lancashire.—James Kenyon, (Union.,) 3,890; J. F. Cheetham, (Lib.,) 3,215; Unionist majority, 675; loss, 154. This is the district formerly represented by Sir Henry James, who was recently elevated to the peerage as Baron Aylston of Hereford.

Peterborough.—R. Purvis, (Union.,) 2,259; A. C. Morton, (Lib.,) 2,017. Unionist majority, 242; gain, 398. Here the Unionists gain a seat.

Rochester.—Viscount Cranborne, (Con.,) 2,152; C. Grenfell, (Lib.,) 1,673. Conservative majority, 479; gain, 82.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—Herbert Whiteley, (Con.,) 3,431; William Woods, (Lib.,) 2,080; James Sexton, (Labor,) 415. Conservative majority, 359; gain, 204.

Bristol, East Division.—Sir W. H. Wills, (Lib.,) 4,129; Mr. Hobson, (Labor,) 1,874. Liberal majority, 2,255. At the last election the Liberal candidate in this district was not opposed.

Blackburn, Two Members.—W. H. Hornby, (Con.,) 9,533; W. Coddington, (Con.,) 9,150; Mr. Ritzema, (Lib.,) 6,840. Only one Liberal candidate stood.

Pontefract.—T. W. Nussey, (Lib.,) 1,255; J. F. Hope, (Union.,) 1,188. Liberal majority, 67; gain, 35.

Paddington, North Division.—John Aird, (Con.,) 2,849; Mr. Maberley, (Lib.,) 1,852. Conservative majority, 997; gain, 68.

Croydon.—The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, (Con.,) 6,676; C. Hutchinson, (Lib.,) 4,667. Conservative majority, 2,029; gain, 1,694.

Tynemouth.—R. S. Donkin, (Con.,) 3,168; F. D. Blake, (Lib.,) 2,959. Conservative majority, 209; loss, 129.

Lambeth.—Brixton Division—Marquis of Carmarthen, (Con.,) 4,399; Mr. Head, (Lib.,) 2,139. Conservative majority, 2,000; gain, 1,148.

Bradford.—Central Division—L. Wanklyn, (Union.,) 4,026; the Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board in the Rosebery Government, 3,983. Conservative majority, 43; gain, 498.

Cambridge.—R. U. Penrose-Fitzgerald, (Con.,) 3,574; A. J. David, 2,920. Conservative majority, 654; gain, 69.

Bath, Two Members.—Col. Wyndham Murray, (Con.,) 3,442; E. R. Wodehouse, (Con.,) 3,358; Sir M. Conway, (Lib.,) 2,917; John Fuller, (Lib.,) 2,865. Col. Murray's vote shows an increased majority of 247 and Mr. Wodehouse's of 181.

Reading.—C. T. Murdoch, (Union.,) 4,278; G. W. Palmer, 3,927. Unionist majority, 351; gain, 641.

Stalybridge.—T. H. Sidebottom, (Con.,) 3,889; J. M. Wright, (Lib.,) 2,757. Conservative majority, 632; gain, 295.

Battersea.—J. Burns, (Labor,) 5,010; G. S. Ridley-Smith, (Union.,) 4,766; Burns's majority, 244; loss, 1,515.

Hastings.—Lucas Shadwell, (Union.,) 3,208; Cecil Ince, (Lib.,) 2,863. Unionist majority, 345; loss, 204.

Durham.—M. A. Fowler, (Lib.,) 1,111; the Hon. A. Elliot, 1,110. Liberal majority, 1; loss, 74.

Bradford.—East Division—H. Byron Reed, (Con.,) 5,843; W. S. Caine, (Lib.,) 5,139. Conservative majority, 704; gain, 906.

Rochdale.—Col. C. M. Royds, (Con.,) 4,781; W. Leathan Bright, (Lib.,) 4,359; G. Barnes, (Labor,) 1,251. Royds's majority over Bright, 422; gain, 1,402.

Bristol.—West Division—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 6,815; Mr. Lawless, (Labor,) 1,842. Conservative majority, 1,973. At the last election Sir Michael was returned without opposition.

Islington.—South Division—Sir A. K. Rollit, (Con.,) 3,563; Mr. Hart, (Lib.,) 2,342. Conservative majority, 1,221; gain, 140.

Lambeth.—North Division—Henry M. Stanley, (Union.,) 2,878; C. P. Trevelyan, (Lib.,) 2,473; Unionist majority, 405; gain, 535.

Bradford.—West Division—Earnest Flower (Con.,) 3,936; J. C. Horsfell, (Lib.,) 3,471; Ben Tillett, (Labor,) 2,204. Flower's majority over Horsfell, 465. Tillett was also a candidate at the last election, when he received 2,749 votes.

Preston—Two members.—R. W. Hanbury, (Union.,) 8,928; W. M. Tomlinson, 7,622; Alderman Tattersall, (Labor,) 4,781. No Liberal candidates stood in this district.

Worcester.—Hon. C. M. Allsopp, (Con.,) 3,530; Mr. Hincks, (Lib.,) 2,328; Conservative majority, 1,202; gain, 480.

Huddersfield.—Sir J. T. Woodhouse, (Lib.,) 3,755; Sir Joseph Crosland, (Con.,) 3,363; H. Russell Smart, (Labor,) 1,594. Here the Liberals gain a seat by a majority of 887. In the last bye election in the district, Sir J. Crosland's majority was 33.

Islington—East Division.—B. L. Cohen, (Con.,) 4,283; McKinnonwood, (Lib.,) 3,159; Conservative majority, 1,224; gain, 753.

Aberdeen—South Division.—Right Hon. James Bryce, (Lib.,) 3,985; Mr. Stewart, (Union.,) 3,121. Liberal majority, 864; gain, 119.

Bristol—South Division.—Col. Sir Edward Hill, (Con.,) 5,196; Mr. Power, (Lib.,) 4,431. Conservative majority, 750; gain, 211.

Deptford.—C. J. Darling, (Con.,) 5,054; Mr. Macnamara, (Lib.,) 4,425. Conservative majority, 1,229; gain, 664.

Cheltenham.—Col. F. S. Russell, (Con.,) 3,409; W. Blaydes, (Lib.,) 2,940. Conservative majority, 469; gain, 81.

Lambeth.—Kensington Division—F. L. Cooke, (Union.,) 3,704; M. Beaufoy, (Lib.,) 2,769; W. Wightman, (Temperance,) 790. Cooke's majority over Beaufoy, 935; gain, 1,692.

Bristol.—North Division—Lewis Fry, (Union.,) 4,702; C. Townsend, (Lib.,) 4,464. Unionist majority, 238; gain, 583.

Hartlepool.—Alderman Thomas Richardson, (Union.,) 4,853; Sir C. Furness, (Lib.,) 4,772. Unionist majority, 81; gain, 157.

Halifax.—Alfred Arnold, (Union.,) 5,476; W. Rawson Shaw, (Lib.,) 5,025; J. Booth, (Lib.,) 4,283; John Lister, (Labor,) 3,815.

Islington.—West Division—T. Lough, (Lib.,) 3,494; G. Barham, (Con.,) 3,031. Liberal majority, 463; loss, 267.

Woolwich.—Col. Hughes, (Con.,) 6,662; Mr. Jones, (Labor,) 3,857. Conservative majority, 2,805; gain, 1,913.

Islington.—North Division—G. T. C. Bartley, (Union.,) 1,626; Dr. Napier, (Lib.,) 3,317. Conservative majority, 1,599; gain, 495.

Plymouth, Two Members.—Sir Edward Clarke, (Union.,) 5,555; C. Harrison, (Lib.,) 5,482; the Hon E. Hubbard, (Union,) 5,456; S. F. Mendl, (Lib.,) 5,208. The Liberals gain one seat in this district, it having been previously represented by two Conservatives.

Oldham, Two Seats.—R. Ashcroft, (Con.,) [illegible]; J. T. Oswald, (Con.,) 12,465; Mr. Lee, (Lib.,) 12,247; Sir J. J. Hibbert, (Lib.,) 12,092. Here the Liberals lose both seats.

Ipswich.—Daniel F. Goddard, (Lib.,) 4,396; Sir C. Dalrymple, (Con.,) 4,233; A. W. Soames, (Lib.,) 4,230; Lord Elcho, (Con.,) 4,219. The Liberals gain a seat in this district. In the last Parliament the sitting members were Sir C. Dalrymple and Lord Elcho.

Burnley.—R. Robinson, (Union.,) 6,536; Mr. Fleming, (Lib.,) 5,795; Unionist majority, 741; loss, 8.

Devonport—Two Members.—Hudson E. Kearley, (Lib.,) 3,570; E. J. C. Morton, (Lib.,) 3,541; P. H. Whippell, (Con.,) 3,503; T. E. Thynne, (Con.,) 3,262. Mr. Kearley's vote in the last election was 3,354 and Mr. Morton's 3,325.

Clapham.—Percy M. Thornton, (Union.,) 5,925; Mr. Kempster, (Lib.,) 3,904. Unionist majority, 2,021; gain, 1,577.

West Ham.—South Division—Major Banes, (Con.,) 4,750; J. K. Hardie, (Labor,) 3,975. Conservative majority, 775; gain, 2,007.

West Ham.—North Division—Ernest Grey, (Con.,) 5,635; T. N. A. Grove, (Lib.,) 4,931. Conservative majority, 704; gain, 737.

Aberdeen.—North Division—W. A. Hunter, (Lib.,) 4,516; Mr. Mahon, (Labor,) 608. Liberal majority, 3,908.

Bolton, Two Seats.—H. Shepard Cross, (Con.,) 8,494; G. Harwood, (Lib.,) 8,455; Col. F. C. Bridgeman, (Con.,) 7,901; F. Brocklehurst, (Labor,) 2,694. The Liberals gain one seat in this district, Mr. Harwood replacing Col. Bridgeman.

The following candidates have been returned to Parliament without opposition: Hon. Alan deT. Egerton, (Union.,) Knutsford Division of Cheshire; L. Hardy, (Union.,) South Division of Kent; the Right Hon. J. Lowther, (Union.,) Isle of Thanet Division of Kent; A. Bargreaves Brown, (Lib.-Union.,) Wellington Division of Shropshire; Col. Robert Gunter, (Con.,) Barkston Ash Division of Yorkshire, West Riding; Dr. J. A. Rentoul, (Con.,) East Division of County Down.

T. F. Halsey, (Union.,) Watford Division of Hertfordshire; Hon. J. Scott Montagu, (Union.,) New Forest Division of Hampshire; Gen. Sir T. Fitz-Wygram, (Union.,) Farcham Division of Hampshire; W. W. Beach, (Union.,) Andover Division of Hampshire; William Slcbottom, (Union.,) High Peak Division of Derbyshire; William C. Quilter, (Union.,) South Division of Suffolk; Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, (Union.,) Handsworth Division of Staffordshire; F. D. Dixon-Harland, (Con.,) Uxbridge Division of Middlesex; A. H. Dyke Acland, (Lib.,) Rotherham Division of Yorkshire, West Riding; J. A. Chamberlain, (Union.,) East Division of Worcester; Sir C. J. Pearson, (Con.,) Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities; W. G. E. Macartney, (Con.,) South Division of Antrim; Donald Sullivan, (Home Ruler,) South Division of Westmeath; H. C. O. Bonsor, (Con.,) Wimbledon Division of Surrey.

Col. M. Lockwood, (Union.,) Epping Division of Essex; Sir John E. Dorington, (Union.,) North Division of Gloucestershire; Sir J. Kennaway, (Union.,) Honiton Division of Devonshire; Hon. H. N. Stuart, (Union.,) East Division of Dorsetshire; H. W. Forster, (Union.,) West Division of Kent; Arnold Morley, (Lib.,) East Division of Nottingham; E. J. Stanley, (Con.,) Middle Division of Somerset.

Dunbar P. Barton, (Con.,) Middle Division of Armagh; Dr. Joseph P. Fox, (Home Ruler,) Tullamore Division of Kings County; T. M. Curran, (Home Ruler,) North Division of Donegal.

The returns received thus far show the election of 149 Conservatives, 22 Unionists, 25 Liberals, 4 Anti-Parnellites, and 4 Parnellites. The total number of seats gained by the Unionists is 19.

The Daily News will publish prominently to-morrow a telegram from Sir William Vernon Harcourt, stating that he has no intention whatever of retiring from public life. He declares that he will persevere so long as he is able in the service of the Liberal cause.

PROUD OF DALY'S ELECTION.

An Anti-Parnellite Says Only Dynamiters Will Avail Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 15.—W. Austin, the anti-Parnellite candidate in the West Division of Limerick County, delivered a speech at Rathkeale to-day, in the course of which he said he was proud that Daly, the dynamiter, had been elected in Limerick City. It was only men of his type who would wrest Ireland's freedom from Great Britain.

Thomas Sexton has written a letter to an elector, denouncing the reckless attacks upon the officers of the Irish Parliamentary party by a section of the party. He says that discord and lack of discipline have notoriously increased, and will interrupt all useful work and make party duty impossible. Mr. Sexton declares that he is resolved not to return to Parliament, where he would be forced into connection with endless personal disputes. He hopes to assist the cause otherwise.

WHY DR. DIAZ WAS EXPELLED.

Stated that President Crespo Sympathized with Revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Dr. Aliris Diaz, who was recently expelled from Venezuela, is a Colombian, and not a native Venezuelan. Dr. Diaz was connected with the revolution in Colombia in 1881, and upon its collapse, sought refuge in Venezuela. He is a personal friend of President Crespo, and has been by that gentleman employed in various ways for some years. More recently he held the office of private secretary to the President.

During the recent revolution in Colombia, Dr. Diaz, who is an ardent liberalist, was in strong sympathy with the rebels, and, as one of their partisans, sent a communication to The Panama Star and Herald, in which the statement was made that President Crespo of Venezuela earnestly desired the success of the Colombian revolutionists. The letter was printed anonymously, but an investigation showed Dr. Diaz to be its author. Upon this fact becoming known to President Crespo, a decree of expulsion was issued against Dr. Diaz, in which he was given twenty-four hours to leave the republic. He left at once for New-York, where he is now understood to be temporarily staying.

No confirmation of the report that several thousand Venezuelans have been sent into exile for attempting to overthrow the Government has reached this city. There is official authority for the statement that the laws of Venezuela do not provide for punishment by exile. All offenses against the Government are subject to the decision of the courts, and no provision is made for exile, even in the most extreme cases. The latest reports from Caracas state that the western part of the republic, where the incipient revolution had its origin, is tranquil.

SPANISH TROOPS DEFEATED.

Official Report of Victories Obtained by Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, July 15.—A dispatch from Santa Clara says: Gen. Luque reports that bands of insurgents, under command of the rebel leaders, Zayas, Legon, and Toledo, made an attack upon Major Arminan's column on the estate of Vista Hermosa, in the Sancti Spiritus district, and, after an engagement lasting an hour and a half, the Government troops were compelled to retire. The Government lost two killed and two wounded. The loss of the insurgents is not known. But it is reported that among their wounded was Legon, the leader of one of their bands.

Another rebel band is reported to have attacked a small detachment of Government troops at Provincia, dispersing them and setting fire to the village, which was destroyed. The troops were compelled to take refuge in the woods, whither the rebels pursued them.

QUESTION OF THE MORA CLAIM.

Spain May Ask to Pay It in Several Installments.

LONDON, July 15.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid, saying that the diplomatic exchanges with Washington in the matter of the Mora claim have been conducted in a friendly spirit, with a view to preserving the cordial relations existing between Spain and the United States. The Washington Government did not wish to aggravate Spain's troubles in Cuba and at home.

Spaniards, however, regard it as ungenerous on the part of the United States to make the settlement of the Mora claim the price of neutrality. They hold that the action of the Washington Government in this matter is tantamount to encouraging the disaffected colonists, who seek American nationality to enable them the better to play the part of traitors to Spain with impunity.

Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo has instructed the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Castellanos, Minister of the Colonies; and Señor Gayon, Minister of the Interior, to prepare ways and means for the payment of the capital and interest.

Spain seems to have grounds for hoping that the United States will wait until the Cortes can vote the necessary supplies, which the Prime Minister undertakes to ask immediately upon the meeting of the new Parliament, in 1896, including the Cuban budget.

It is considered likely that the United States will consent to the payment of the claim in installments.

CHICAGO, July 15.—As soon as the payment of the celebrated Mora claim can be made by the Spanish Government and the attorneys for the claimants have deducted their share of $1,500,000, which Spain has agreed to pay at once, Antonio Maximo Mora and his son will divide between themselves what is left of the money.

Of the sum to be paid by the Spanish Government, 40 per cent. will be given to a syndicate in New-York, which is composed of the attorneys who have been working in the interests of the claimants.

Antonio Mora of Gonzales, Mora & Co., who is a son of Antonio Maximo Mora, and the only son of the family, who lives in Chicago, said to-day that this syndicate had to be formed to keep track of the attorneys' claims since 1869, and that 40 per cent., which they receive, is payment for their services. An agreement was made some time ago between the elder Mora and his sons as to the disposal of the money to be received from the claim, but how much of it he would receive Mr. Mora would not state.

Belgian Minister Injured.

BERNE, July 15.—The carriage of M. Jooris, the Belgian Minister, containing that gentleman, the Belgian Consul at Neuchatel, and a lady, was upset to-day, and the occupants were thrown violently to the ground. M. Jooris was dangerously injured, and the others were painfully though not seriously hurt.

Baron Van Der Smissen Kills Himself.

BRUSSELS, July 15.—Baron Adolphe Van Der Smissen, brother of the famous Gen. Van Der Smissen of the Belgian Army, committed suicide to-day by blowing out his brains with a revolver. Another of the General's brothers committed suicide in June.

The New-York Sails for Home.

LONDON, July 15.—The United States warship New-York passed Dover this morning bound westward. She was close in shore, and a crowd of people at the Castle suspended gun practice in order to look at the ship.

Tourists Injured in the Tyrol.

VIENNA, July 15.—A party of five English tourists ascending the Ortler Mountain, in the Tyrol, without a guide a few days ago were thrown from a precipice, and all were injured, two of them dangerously.

Khedive Goes to Constantinople.

ALEXANDRIA, July 15.—The Khedive sailed from here for Constantinople to-day.

THE UNITED PRESS SERVICE UNDISTURBED

Subscribers to The Associated Press Were Inconvenienced.

From The Milwaukee Daily News of July 8, 1895.

The severe storms in and around Chicago last night played havoc with many telegraph and telephone wires.

The Western Union alone was in shape to do business last night between the two cities. As a result The United Press was the only news association in position to do good service. It leases Western Union wires and the service went on undisturbed as usual. The Associated Press, which leases a wire from the Chicago and Milwaukee Board of Trade Company, was in a bad fix. That company has only four wires to Chicago, all of which were down, and the papers served by The Associated Press had to fall back on the Western Union for service at special rates, or go without news. The Western Union was in shape for all the business, having twenty-five or thirty wires between the two cities. Its wires are in fine working order.

To-day The United Press's leased wire into The Daily News office was working all day as usual, while the evening Associated Press papers were getting their reports at special rates, by aid of the Western Union wires, while their lines were being patched up.

Gives News of the Whole World.

From The Columbus Press-Post of July 10.

The worst railroad disaster on this continent for a year occurred yesterday morning, and The Press-Post was the only newspaper, either German or English, to publish the story Tuesday. The accident was on the Grand Trunk Road in Quebec, and befell a large party of Catholic excursionists going to the shrine of St. Anne De Beaupré, of whom nearly fifty were killed and injured. The United Press covered the catastrophe in full, and The Press-Post printed last evening a column and a half, giving the complete details of the horrible calamity. The day Associated Press had not a word on it, hence The Dispatch, Westbote, and Express were left, and The Press-Post was the only paper in Columbus on Tuesday to tell the sad story. Again, on Monday, The Press-Post had a long account by United Press wire of the "Pope's Indult" made known by the Archbishop of Boston, which The Associated Press and our three evening contemporaries failed to have. The Press-Post and United Press give the news of the whole world on the day of its occurrence.

Takes the Full United Press Service.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15.—The Columbus Express, the oldest German daily in Central Ohio, and one of the most prosperous papers in the State, began to-day to take the full leased-wire service of The United Press.

FOUR MORE WOMEN LAWYERS

They Passed the Examinations and Will Soon Be Admitted to the Bar.

A list of the candidates for admission to the bar who passed the examinations held by the State Board of Examiners a month ago was filed with the Clerk of the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Among those who were examined were representatives of nearly every college in the United States. Only a few of the more than 200 candidates were rejected.

Four women passed the examinations. They are Caroline Louise Dodge, Minnie L. McSmith, Rosalie Loew, and Flora E. Matteson. Previous to this examination there were only two women who had passed the examination in this county for admission to the bar.

Among the other successful candidates are John Montgomery Ward, formerly Captain of the New-York baseball team; Joseph Larocque, Jr., and J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Jr. The successful candidates will be sworn in on Friday.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo is at the Windsor.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Everett.

—Senator J. D. Cameron and wife of Pennsylvania are at the Holland.

—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware, George E. Leighton of St. Louis, and the Hon. Geoffrey Mills of London are at the Waldorf.

—Gilbert Robertson, Jr., of the New-York State Board of Arbitration and Judge James D. Springer of Chicago are at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia, Henry S. Little of New-Jersey, and ex-Congressmen William R. Moore of Tennessee and Frederick Miles of Connecticut are at the Fifth Avenue.

A JOLLY VEREIN IS THIS

German-Americans from the Duchy of Baden Celebrating.

HAD "REFORM BREW" TO DRINK

More than Eight Thousand Merrymakers Attended Yesterday— The Ceremonies Opened with a Parade.

The Badischer Volksfest Verein—which comprises all the local German-Americans who hail from the Grand Duchy of Baden—is holding its sixth annual reunion at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The Volksfest began with a general picnic Sunday, and immense crowds visited the park. Dancing and general merrymaking were indulged in from the time the park opened until long after midnight.

The police arrested five barkeepers on the grounds Sunday, alleging that they were violating the law, but Mr. Sulzer had prepared for such emergencies, and each of the

George Ehret,
Honorary Member of Badischer Volksfest Verein.

men arrested was accompanied by bondsmen, and soon returned to his post of duty. Mr. Sulzer says he had a special brew manufactured for this occasion under the brand of "Reform Brew," which contained such a small percentage of alcohol as to keep it without the pale of the law governing intoxicating drink. The police placed some of it in sealed receptacles, and will offer it in evidence at the trials. The hearing has been postponed until Thursday, and at that time, Mr. Sulzer asserts, it will have become sour, and no chemist can then tell what its effects might have been when it was sold on Sunday.

Whatever its component parts may have been, there were several hundred barrels of the "Reform Brew" liquid consumed Sunday by the 10,000 persons in attendance, all of whom felt satisfied with it as a substitute for their favorite beverage.

The volks fest was continued yesterday, and fully 8,000 merrymakers enjoyed the festivities. A parade opened the ceremonies. In it were forty-six carriages filled with men and women in the costumes of the different sections of the Duchy of Baden, headed by mounted heralds and a band and under escort of thirty-six Heidelberg and Freiberg students. The officers and honorary members of the Badischer Volksfest Verein also took part in the parade, which was cheered vociferously all along the line of march from the society's headquarters at 79 East Fourth Street to the Park, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue.

As usual, the paraders were entertained by George Ehret, an honorary member of the Verein. When they reached the Ehret brewery, at Ninety-second Street and Second Avenue, they were invited to a banquet arranged for them in the brewery. A jolly hour or more was happily passed, after which the parade continued on its way to the picnic grounds.

At the park a long and interesting programme was carried out during the afternoon and night. Among the amusing incidents were games such as hold sway in the Fatherland, by women and children. A pantomime of life in the old German home was presented at 4 o'clock, after which a Japanese troupe performed some astounding acrobatic feats. Prize shooting, prize bowling, Kelly Volk jollifications were continued throughout the day, and the antics incidental to some of the games evoked hearty laughter.

Six visiting societies, which had responded to the invitation of the officers, were received and entertained. These were the German Veterans of the Revolution of 1848, headed by their President, Gen. Franz Sigel; the Hesse-Darmstadt Volksfest Verein, the Hessischder Volksfest Verein, Pfaelzer Volksfest Verein, Schwäbischer Volksfest Verein, Kannstadter Volksfest Verein, and Badischer Volksfest Verein of Brooklyn.

Addresses of welcome were made by President A. Keller and Honorary President A. Stolzenberger, after which Gen. Franz Sigel responded for the guests of the day. The

Gen. Franz Sigel,
President of German Veterans of the Revolution of 1848.

speakers all evoked much applause, and the cheers that greeted the old warrior, Gen. Sigel, left no doubt of his great popularity.

At night a series of living pictures opened the festivities. Then followed stereopticon views of the old home and the scenes, as they recalled the childhood reminiscences of the Badenser, which received cheer upon cheer. Dancing and conviviality reigned until the pyrotechnical display, which closed the celebration for the day.

To-day will be the final of this Volksfest. A voluminous programme has been prepared, which will continue from noon until midnight. Many of the German societies of New-York and neighboring cities have been invited. From the acceptances received by the committee, these societies will be present in large numbers, and a plasant day's sport is a foregone conclusion.

The officers of the Badischer Volksfest Verein are: President—A. Keller; Honorary President—A. Stolzenberger; First Vice President—F. Kempf; Second Vice President—Franz Wagenblast; Treasurer—A. Stehle; Corresponding Secretary—Charles Rothweiler; Recording Secretary—L. Haimbach; Financial Secretary—F. E. Leutenegger; Honorary Members—Gen. Franz Sigel, George Ehret, L. Baumann, and Gen. M. Weber.

The attendance yesterday exceeded 8,000, and the present celebration so far has eclipsed the success of former years, which is extremely flattering to those in charge, as these festivals always attract large crowds.

The Engineer Battalion Inspected.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y., July 15.—Inspector General Hughes of the army is here conducting the annual inspection of the Engineer Battalion. The battalion was turned out in full dress on the parade ground for review. The soldiers carried the new rifles recently adopted by the United States Army. After the parade they were drilled and inspected in companies by the visiting officer.

Married Quietly in Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 15.—Anna Childs Whitney and Charles A. Baudouine, both of New-York City, were married here to-night by the Rev. A. Richter of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church.

No information as to the wedding could be obtained at the rectory.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING DAY

DR. AND MRS. THOMAS GALLAUDET MEET MANY FRIENDS.

Celebration in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Gifts to the Venerable Couple.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Gallaudet celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and North River.

Four hundred persons were present, a majority of whom are graduates from the institution.

Dr. Gallaudet has long been prominent in connection with the education of the deaf and dumb. His father established at Hartford, Conn., the first institution for the education of deaf mutes in this country. Dr. Gallaudet was educated at Trinity College, Hartford. He joined the staff of the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution in 1843, and continued to teach there for fifteen years.

St. Ann's Free Church was founded as a result of his efforts, and in it regular services in the sign language were begun. He was rector of the church until October, 1892, when he became rector emeritus. He is general manager of the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes.

Mrs. Gallaudet was Miss Elizabeth R. Budd. She was a pupil in the institution when she first met her husband.

The golden wedding celebration was in charge of the Half Century Association, of which William O. Fitzgerald, the oldest graduate living of the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution, is President. Delegates were present from New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities.

The opening address was made by Enoch Henry Currier, Principal of the institution. Mr. Fitzgerald made a speech in the sign language.

Mrs. Margaret G. Syle, in behalf of the deaf-mutes of Philadelphia, presented Mr. and Mrs. Gallaudet with $140 in gold. Edwin W. Frisbee, in behalf of the Boston delegation, presented a purse of gold. The New-York Presentation Committee, composed of E. A. Hodgson, Mrs. Henry L. Juhring, Miss Maggie Jones, Miss C. Stein, Isaac N. Soper, William C. Jones, and E. Souweine, presented a purse of $400. Edith Dephow, a pupil in the school, was the purse bearer.

Dr. Gallaudet, after the presentations had been made, tendered his thanks to the Half Century Association in a graceful address in the sign language. His brother, E. M. Gallaudet, President of the National College for the Deaf, at Washington, read the speech for the benefit of those who could not understand the sign language.

Letters of regret were read from Bishop Potter, Dr. Isaac L. Peet, emeritus Principal of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and others.

Among those who made addresses were the Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, the Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain, the Rev. Job Turner, and E. M. Gallaudet.

A supper was served in the dining room at the close of the exercises. There was dancing in the evening.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Tobin, Thomas Godfrey, and James F. Donnelly of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. M. Heyman, J. N. Soper, Theodore M. Lorzer, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Souweine, Irwin A. Openheimer, Anthony Capella, and Mrs. E. Hanneman of New-York; Mrs. G. I. Abbott of Winstead, Conn.; John Dubrowsky, Brooklyn; Robert E. Maynard and Chester Hugh Mann, Yonkers; Mrs. M. Leary and Henry McClave, Tarrytown; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Halsey, East Orange, N. J.; Miss Kate Blauvelt, Nyack, N. Y.; Mrs. Samuel W. McClellan, Mountain View, N. J.; Mrs. George S. Porter, Trenton, N. J., and William G. Shanks of Albany.

Mrs. Sherman, Miss Virginia Gallaudet, and Miss Elizabeth Gallaudet, children of Mr. and Mrs. Gallaudet, were also present.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gallaudet received many compliments upon their erect bearing and vigorous health.

CHIEF ENGINEER MAIN TO BE RETIRED

He Was Aboard the Trenton When She Went Down Off Apia.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Chief Engineer Hershell Main, United States Navy, has been ordered before a retiring board for examination.

Much regret is expressed among his brother officers that a man of so much ability, who is just in the prime of life, should be relegated so early to the inactive list.

Mr. Main's principal achievement in the navy occurred while he was on the Saginaw, when that vessel was wrecked on Midway Island. All the navigating instruments were lost, and there appeared to be no way of sending a boat to Honolulu, the nearest available port, with any surety that she would reach there, when Mr. Main conceived the ingenious idea of constructing a sextant out of the face of a steam gauge and the top of a shaving box, which was successfully carried out, with the result that the trip to Honolulu was made successfully, and officers and men were saved.

Mr. Main was also on the Trenton when she was lost in the Samoan hurricane. His last sea duty was as chief engineer of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, and he has recently been employed in inspecting the three new gunboats building at Newport News, Va.

Chief Engineer Edward A. Magee has been examined by a board of survey at the New-York Navy Yard, and will be ordered before a retiring board.

EXCISE CLERK CLIFFORD INDICTED

Charged with Extorting Money from Applicants for Licenses.

STAPLETON, S. I., July 15.—In the Richmond County Court to-day the Grand Jury presented four indictments against Frederick W. Clifford, Clerk of the County Board of Excise, as a result of the investigation made of the affairs of that board. It is also understood that the Grand Jury has prepared a strong presentment against the entire board for the manner in which its affairs have been conducted, which will be presented to the court to-morrow.

Two of the indictments charge Clifford with extortion in receiving money from applicants for licenses, the third for neglect to keep the minute book, and the fourth for neglect in keeping the record of licenses granted and receipts therefor.

It is alleged that the minutes of the board have not been written up since its organization, but that the records are on pieces of paper, many not legible, and that, while the board had received over $30,000 for licenses granted, the Clerk had no record of the money or the receipts, except scraps of paper.

REVIVAL IN THE POTTERY BUSINESS

Nearly All the Shops in East Liverpool, Ohio, Now in Operation.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, July 15.—The Knowles Company's big potteries, the largest in the United States, and the works of Cartwright Brothers, Burford Brothers, Wallace & Chetwind, the Sebring Pottery Company, the East Liverpool and the Standard Pottery Company, all resumed operations this morning. Three-fourths of the potteries in the city are now in full operation, and others are running part time. It is expected that every wheel in the city will be turning by Aug. 1.

This sudden boom in the pottery trade is brought about by the recent cut of the American Manufacturers in the selling prices, which are now down to the importers' prices in English ware. The manufacturers say they expect a steady run from New-York until December.

A Change of Venue Asked.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Thomas L. Hughes, representing Sheehan & Collin of New-York, made a motion before Justice Green this afternoon for a change of venue in the action for $25,000 damages for libel brought by Assemblyman Charles Schoepflin against Senator Michael J. Coffey. The motion was to change the place of trial from Erie County to Kings County on the ground of convenience of witnesses. Argument on the motion was adjourned for one week.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:10 A. M.—256 Seventh Avenue; Conrad Siebert's bakery; damage, $25.

2:40 A. M.—270 West Forty-second Street; flat of Louis Stahl; damage, $50.

10:50 A. M.—165 West Twenty-ninth Street; Engine Company No. 1; damage, $1,500.

11:55 A. M.—157 Attorney Street; Jacob Gratz; bakery; damage, $10.

12:40 P. M.—79 Stanton Street; Jacob Heins; no damage.

3 P. M.—207 West Twenty-second Street; Ellen Warnock; damage, $40.

7 P. M.—739 Tenth Avenue; Joseph Gross; tenement; damage, $50.

PIETZEL CHILDREN FOUND

Continued from Page 1.

of her five children. The eldest and youngest child remained with Mrs. Pietzel, and Holmes took the other three children—Alice, Nellie, and Howard. It is the theory of the police that Howard was murdered in Detroit, before Holmes went to Toronto.

Since parting with her children Mrs. Pietzel has never been able to obtain from Holmes any definite knowledge of their whereabouts. Holmes, however, said, after his arrest, that the children were alive, as was also Pietzel. His stories regarding Pietzel, however, were disbelieved, and when he was indicted for conspiracy an indictment for murder was also found against him.

Holmes's story regarding the children led him

WIND-UP AT ASBURY PARK

A Good Day's Sport to Close the National Bicycle Meet.

"JOE" HARRISON WON THE TIMES MEDAL.

A Fine Race by Six of the Class A Boys for The New-York Times Prizes —Mosher Got Second Place After a Hard Ride.

ASBURY PARK, July 15.—The extra day's racing made necessary through the severe rain and hail storm which cut short last Saturday's programme of the National Meet of the League of American Wheelmen was one of the most enjoyable of the cyclists' jubilee. Every condition was favorable, and the result was good racing, a gratifying crowd of well-dressed spectators, and excellent management. At first it was thought that not enough of the racing men would remain over for the extra programme, but the reverse was the case. Zeigler, Titus, MacDonald, Bald, Gardiner, Harley Davidson, Bofinger, Goodman, Mosher, and many others were on hand, and a big success was achieved.

Six races and a trial against time made up the card of events. The New-York Times Winners' race proved to be the most popular of the afternoon, if the applause and enthusiasm count for anything. Little "Joe" Harrison of the Asbury Park Wheelmen triumphed in this event, and the young rider's friends just let themselves out to show that they were glad of it. If "Joe" hadn't beaten Howard Mosher out for first honors, the Asbury Park boys might not have thought so much of it, but to lower the colors of that crack, in addition to winning The New-York Times medal, was indeed a victory, and they yelled accordingly.

This race was easily the feature of the afternoon's sport. It had in it six young Class A men who had either run first or second in previous events. More were eligible to compete, but the absent ones had been forced to leave for their homes. The distance was one mile, and all started from the scratch. Those who lined up were Howard A. Mosher of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, C. S. Henshaw of the Greenwich Wheelmen, and W. A. Brown of the Riverside Wheelmen of New-York, "Joe" Harrison of this place, and E. W. Swanbrough and F. H. McCall of Denver. In order to insure good time in the race, a candle-end was put in to cut the pace, and the result was highly gratifying, as the winner reeled off the fastest mile of the day.

Mosher has shown such high-class form of late that the sharps didn't look beyond him for the winner. They figured that he could give his rivals several yards and a beating, and when the young men started they settled back in their seats prepared to see their reckoning verified. The tandem, on which were W. H. Owen of the Greenwich Wheelmen and A. H. Davey of the Greenfield Athletic Club, set a fast pace as the men reached the first turn, and the line swung around to the back stretch in a manner pleasing to behold. Mosher "hooked" on to the rear wheel of the tandem, and the sharps then repeated their prediction that he would win easily. Harrison was next to Mosher in the procession they went through the stretch the first time around, and behind him were Brown, McCall, and Swanbrough, with Henshaw bringing up the rear. There was little noteworthy change in this order the second time around. Just after passing the grand stand, however, Henshaw and Swanbrough dropped out. The pace was too hot for them to follow. The others kept on, however, and made as pretty a race as was ever seen here.

Apparently, Mosher was master of the situation half way up the stretch, but from that point home "Joe" Harrison worried him so much that he finally beat him out by a scant half length, while Brown and McCall had a hot sprint for third place. It was a blanket finish, Brown just beating the Denver man. No sooner was Harrison across the tape than the grand-stand spectators as well as the bleacherites sent up a volley of cheers that made the echoes ring. The applause was kept up until the popular young rider left the track, blushing at the storm of approval occasioned by his success.

The winner's time was 2:14, which is very good for the track. It was the fastest mile of the day. Harrison is only nineteen years of age and almost a novice at racing, having taken part in his first event last August. He is a natural racer, has a Zimmerman head on his shoulders, and with coal doubt is one of the coming riders. His modest and unassuming ways have made him a great favorite. The Times medals in this race go to Harrison and Mosher.

The final heat of the two-mile handicap, Class B, postponed from Saturday, was won by a "dark horse," H. Bird of St. Paul (150 yards) winning by two lengths, with something up his sleeve. Bald gave up at the end of a mile, and Titus dropped out on the last lap. A. H. Harnett of Plainfield (180 yards) came in second, half a length in front of J. Frederick Barry of Syracuse, (120 yards.) J. Coburn of Syracuse (180 yards) finished fourth. The time of the winner was 4:34 3-5. First prize consisted of a stylish hackney and a park cart.

Mosher won all the way in the half-mile, open, for Class A men. McCall, got second prize, and C. Hoefer third.

Young Gardiner of Chicago beat such cracks at Zeigler, Ray MacDonald, A. D. Kennedy, A. E. Brown, Murphy, and Aiken in the one-mile open, for Class B men, and thereby added another feather to the bunch on his racing cap.

There were many people near the finish line who thought, and will continue to believe, that Allen was the victim of a big mistake in the final heat of the two-mile open Class B. It was as plain as day that he finished ahead of Maddox, Titus, and Zeigler, yet the judges said that Titus won, and it was so announced. They "rubbed it into" on poor Allen unintentionally, of course—by placing him behind Maddox, and in third position.

Harry Maddox did not try for the five-mile record, not being fit for such a long run, but Titus jumped into the breach and covered the distance, paced, in 10:22 3-5, which equals Johnson's time made at Louisville on Nov. 17, 1893.

The summaries of the races are as follows:

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Final Heat (Postponed from Saturday).—H. B. Bird, St. Paul, (150 yards) won; A. H. Barnett, Plainfield, N. J., (180 yards,) second; J. Frederick Barry, Syracuse, (120 yards,) third. Time—4:34 3-5. Other starters were J. Coburn, Syracuse, (180 yards;) E. C. Held, Buffalo, (scratch;) Frederick Titus, New-York, (60 yards;) A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, (80 yards;) Charles A. Church, Chester, Penn., (60 yards.)

Half-Mile, Open, Class A, (First Two to Qualify.)—First Heat—Lilford Lefferson, Ocean Grove, won; F. S. Shinn, Lakewood, second; C. C. Dirnberger, Syracuse, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Other starters were J. A. Forney, Brooklyn; F. F. Goodman, New-York; Ray Dawson, Boonton; M. W. Forney, Brooklyn.

Second Heat—C. Hoefer, St. Paul, won; Joseph Harrison, Asbury Park, second; A. H. Davey, Greenfield, Mass., third. Time—1:23 4-5. C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., New-York, also started in this heat.

Third Heat—H. P. Mosher, Harlem W., New-York, won; F. H. McCall, Denver, second; J. Howard A. Mosher of the Harlem Wheelmen, C. S. Henshaw of the Greenwich Wheelmen, and W. A. Brown of the Riverside Wheelmen of New-York, "Joe" Harrison of this place, and E. W. Swanbrough and F. H. McCall of Denver. In order to insure good time in the race, a candle-end was put in to cut the pace, and the result was highly gratifying, as the winner reeled off the fastest mile of the day.

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Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:30 P. M. to 9:10 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale. Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 30 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 P. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND TRIP REDUCED TO 25c.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

Fast side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An uncaged menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 15, N. R., Cortlandt st., 9.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15 P. M. Pier 8, foot Bklyn Bridge, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.20, 10.00, 10.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 2.45 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 3d St. and Pier 15, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 15 only; 2.15 5, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings. Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Central Railroad of New-Jersey's
LOW-RATE EXCURSION TO
Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko,
In the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the popular
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arriving in city about 9 P. M.

Fare for round trip, $2.25; Switchback tickets at half rates, if purchased on excursion train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK," and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier..9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND, SEA BEACH ROUTE.
Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave Whitehall St. 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M.; then half-hourly (Sunday every 20 minutes) until 10:20 P. M. Returning until 11:42 P. M., and through Brooklyn 12 midnight and 1 A. M. Round trip to Brighton and SEIDL CONCERTS, 35c.

ROUND TRIP, 30 CENTS.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and assist with or operate family or boarding house; first-class reference. 205 East 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references; private family; no cards. 247 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; to help with laundry or housework; best city reference. Mrs. Riley, 130 East 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl; willing to do sewing; good city references. 32 East 32d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a well-educated young lady of cheerful disposition and a linguist as companion to kind-hearted, motherly lady of refinement; Summer or longer; none but first-class answers noticed; references. Miss F. G. A., Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

COMPANION TO YOUNG, ELDERLY LADY, or Invalid.—By refined, educated widow; highest references, no objection to country or travelling. Mrs. F., care of G. B. Mackle, 22 Beaver St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country. Written and personal reference. Call, Monday, 70 West 30th St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together; one good cook and laundress, other chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference. 245 East 30th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl; excellent cook; in private family; willing to assist with washing; city or country; excellent reference. 212 East 87th St., basement flat.

COOK.—Fully competent; where good family cooking is required, takes entire charge; city or country; city reference. E. B., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Middle-aged French woman; first-class cook; speaks English; competent in all branches. Madeleine, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By competent young girl; assist with washing; private family; best city reference. 439 West 49th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; in private family; 11 years' best reference; no washing; city or country. 488 6th Av., near 29th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; by the day; city or country; perfect fitter and draper; fancy waists and skirts; terms, $1.50 per day; references; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, Box 378, Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the week or at home or go to the country; skirts, waists, capes, remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Huth, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; by day, week, or month; private families; first-class cutter, fitter, and draper; great experience; highly recommended; terms moderate. French Dressmaker, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; reference; will go out by day; city or country; terms moderate during July and August. Miss Jones, 205 East 89th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and designer; by the day; formerly with Redfern; reference. Present employer's, 134 East 117th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like employment by the day; satisfaction guaranteed; country preferred; terms low. H., 488 Sixth Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By elderly widow, without incumbrance; a good, honest, capable person; is a good housekeeper and expert needlewoman; city reference. 128 Throop Av., Brooklyn; jewelry store.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do light housework in a small family. 534 West 27th St.; ring Lyden's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; English; best city reference. A. N., 14 East 66th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisienne seamstress and dressmaker; middle-aged person; good packer and hairdresser; willing and obliging; highly recommended. 162 West 32d St. Marie.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

Adaptability.

From Brooklyn Life.

Mr. Jones—Well, my dear, did you win the debate at the society this afternoon?

Mrs. Jones—Yes, the negative triumphed.

Mr. Jones—Eh? I thought that you prepared yourself in the affirmative.

Mrs. Jones—That was due to a mistake.

Mr. Jones—How did you manage, then?

Mrs. Jones—Raised all of my affirmative arguments, recklessly, as I went along, that they were thrown.

Easy Enough.

From The Washington Star.

"Nirvana," said the business man's wife, who has taken to occult subjects, "is a place where we see, feel, and hear nothing. How to reach this peaceful condition is the great question."

"Huh!" replied her husband. "If you had been in business as long as I have, you would know that it's easy."

"How would you go about it?"

"I'd simply quit advertising."

Had a Preference.

From The Pittsburg Bulletin.

Fair Daughter of Fortune—Then I may write something for your paper?

Affable Editor—Certainly. Will you use a nom de plume?

F. D. of F.—Well—er—I'm not particular, though I should prefer a pencil or pen.

Quite Sure of That.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Dentist—Speaking of going to heaven, I dare say I shall have to learn some new profession when I go there.

Victim (who has been three hours in the chair)—You'll not go there.

The Year's Rounds.

From Judge.

"How does Dumley spend his time since he fell into that legacy?"

"Well, he Summers at the seaside, he Winters in New-York, he Springs at White Sulphur, and he Falls at Niagara."

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; in American family; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Good experienced laundress goes out by the day; take wash home, also mending. Mrs. Cunningham, 406 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS and HOUSECLEANER.—First-class; by day; best city reference. 403 West 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best reference. 334 East 36th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; capable of taking full charge; understands all bottle feeding. First-class references. 223 East 57th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a reliable nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants; can be seen Monday and Tuesday at former employer's, 169 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By refined German girl in refined family as nurse; city or country. 564 West 40th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly experienced in carving, serving all courses, wines, salads, &c.; excellent reference; country preferred. 347 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class waitress; take charge of dining-room; serve all courses and wines; make salads; carve; best references. 347 East 34th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist with office. Exceptional; 153 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Scotchman; age, 35; understands his business thoroughly; 12 years' best city references; two years in last place; will be highly recommended by last employer. M. G., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; age, 37; in a private family; city or country; good valet; willing and obliging; first-class personal city reference from last employer. J. A. S., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND COOK.—By French couple; man as butler or valet, wife as cook; willing and obliging; best city references. B. Luck, 101 East 9th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent English man; city personal references from present and other employers. Address, C. R., 120 East 53d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; without incumbrances; thoroughly conversant with duties; highest recommendations from prominent families who are accessible; strictly temperate, respectful, industrious, faithful, and trustworthy; city or country; moderate expectations. E. D., 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged Swede; honest, sober; thoroughly understands his business; good driver and rider; take care of fine horses, furnaces; good milker; no objection to country; first-class reference; last employer seen. C. L., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; discharged, on account of family breaking up; eight years' best references; willing and obliging and trustworthy. Coachman, 215 East 59th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single man; understands care fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; nine years' city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. James, 138 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man just disengaged; a competent driver; five feet six inches, weight, 135; can give good reference. Address, Edward Savage, News Depot, Washington St., Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—First-class; married; and has a grown children; thoroughly understands the care of horses; can secure the best of references. William Manning, 243 East 59th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class, thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; over eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Call or address, Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his duties in every form in fine carriages, horses and harness; experienced city driver; no objections to country; best city reference. J. D., care E. Childs, 105 West 49th St.

COACHMAN. Single; 34; understands the business thoroughly; good appearance; experienced driver; sober, willing, and reliable; six years' first-class reference. J. M., 106 West 42d St.

COACHMAN. 27, married, one child; height 5 feet 9 inches, weight 155 pounds; city or country; last employer can be seen. H., Box 326, Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business thoroughly; good appearance; willing, sober and reliable; six years' first-class reference. M. S., 124 West 54th St.; stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—English; age, 27; married; one child; medium size; city or country; last employer can be seen. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman, good horseman and driver; willing and obliging; left on account of death. Hastings, 47 East 52d St.

Gardeners.

MANAGER or HEAD GARDENER.—On private place; eight years in last place; best reference. A. M., 35 Cortlandt St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Temperate; age, 30; handy and reliable; understands horses and lawns; can milk; best references. M. L., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; 22; at anything; good driver; reference. C. H., 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN lately landed wants a situation as groom and useful man; can milk; is willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address, J. M., Box 209, Times.

BOY, JUST LEFT SCHOOL, WANTS PLACE in wholesale house or office work; quick and accurate at figures; teacher's references. W. B., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

SALESMAN.—By a single man, (28;) six years as traveling salesman, two years in retail business; as traveling or retail salesman with reputable house; no agency business heeded. M., Box 200 Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

EXPERIENCED, well-recommended girl; housework, cooking, and washing. Call 10 to 12, 210 West 128th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., New-York City, and 35 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE HOTEL REGISTER'S GREAT SUMMER EDITION, out July 5, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising, beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America, the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe.
HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY,
7 Warren St., New-York City.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
SUMMER CRUISES.
The Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "ORINOCO" sails on the second cruise to the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c., on Aug. 7. Four-on-day cruise, $75.00 and upward. Send for programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

NEW-JERSEY.

Monmouth House,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
7 MILES FROM LONG BRANCH.
OPENS JUNE 27, 1895.
FOR TERMS AND INFORMATION ADDRESS
L. U. MALTBY,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address
J. V. JORDAN.

SEAGIRT, N. J.
PARKER HOUSE.
NOW OPEN.
On ocean front; sixteenth season; all modern improvements. Mrs. THOS. DEVLIN.

New-Philadelphia and Annex.
4 Ocean Pathway, one door from the ocean. Superior Chef.

Long Branch.

LELAND'S HOTEL BRIGHTON, LONG BRANCH.
New management. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. NEWLY FURNISHED. Low rates. Fine bathing. Opens June 29. MOLLENHAUER'S ORCHESTRA.

HOTEL AVENEL, Long Branch,
(PLEASURE BAY.) EUROPEAN PLAN.
The above hotels under the management of WARREN LELAND, Jr., Long Branch, N. J.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address
MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. THE FRANKLIN.
One block from ocean; all improvements; tenth season. E. STROUD.

Cape May.

THE WINDSOR,
CAPE MAY. Directly on the Beach.
Steam heat, sun parlors. R. HALPIN.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY. Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

NEW-YORK.

MUNNATAWKET HOTEL,
MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
Charmingly located; six miles seaward, between New-London and Watch Hill, on line of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. and Norwich Line of steamers; frequent communications daily; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; island seven miles long; hotels have all modern improvements; furnished cottages to rent, with hotel service or for housekeeping; descriptive circular.
W. C. WHITE.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Fernciff Hotel and Cottages, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.
Select family hotel; superior accommodations, baths, gas, all improvements; charming large board houses; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas. Plans, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water, and sanitary plumbing. Now open. Write for circulars and prices. At Buckingham Hotel Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. HOTEL WINDSOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Excellent roads for cycling; coolest, most delightful family resort; black bass fishing unsurpassed. Send for art circular. G. C. HOWE, Proprietor.

THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 29. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Now open. Most charming resort within 100 miles of New-York. Bathing, boating, and fishing unexcelled. Refurnished and electric lighted throughout.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

LONG BEACH
On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL NOW OPEN.
For terms and circulars address
THOMAS H. BRUSH.

Trains leave Long Island City for Long Beach week days at 8 and 11 A. M. and 3, 5, and 6:05 P. M.; 34th St. Ferry 15 minutes earlier. For Sunday trains see Time Table.

"THE EDGEMERE,"
between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. House now open.
Address A. E. DICK, Manager, Edgemere, L. I.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK CITY.
HOTEL ARVERNE,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Send for descriptive pamphlets.

HORTON'S POINT HOTEL.
John Lellmann, Prop. Wm. Bassett, Man.
SOUTHOLD, L. I.
Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL.
Sea Cliff, L. I.; new house, new furnishings; electric lights; table the best; bathing, boating, fishing; terms, $10 to $20.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—KIRBY HOUSE, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Terms, $3 per day and upward; $15 to $28 per week.

NEW-YORK.

Long Island.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay. 150 feet from water. Rooms with private baths. Boating, bathing, fishing, stabling for horses. Terms reasonable; 30 miles from New-York. Now open. E. HATHAWAY.

Catskills.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
HOTEL ST. CHARLES.
Complete with every modern convenience. For illustrated booklets and special terms for June address
J. H. BURTIS, Jr., Prop.,
Hunter, N. Y.

KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL.
SEASON OF 1895 NOW OPEN.
For circulars, terms, &c., address HOTEL KAATERSKILL CO., Kaaterskill P. O., Greene Co., N. Y.

STONY BROOK HOUSE.
In the heart of the Catskills; elevation 1,500 feet; accommodations for 200 guests; table supplied from 150-acre farm; magnificent views; fruit trees and pine groves surrounding house; grounds for games; orchestra plays every evening; telegraph office in hotel; 1½ miles from railway station. J. C. RIDER'S SONS, Palenville.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE. Special rates for July.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE CATSKILLS. Electric bells, baths, and all improvements. CONCERTS DAILY. 3 minutes from R.R. station. Under management of J. R. PALMER, of PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
For rates, circulars, &c., address
GRANT & CORNELL,
Catskill, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
O'HARA HOUSE, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.—First-class accommodations for 125 guests; located in the centre of all principal points of attraction. Send for circular.
B. O'HARA, Proprietor.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
New, elegantly furnished; cuisine of the finest; first-class accommodations for 125; fruit, vegetables, &c., from own farm. Circulars on application. J. H. BARTLEY & CO., Palenville, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO.,
Catskill, N. Y.

HIGH FALLS HOUSE.
Catskill Mountains; accommodation for 25 guests; home comforts; fresh farm produce; beautiful views and walks; five minutes to Post Office; rates, $6 to $8 per week.
J. HOLLENBECK, Kiskatom, N. Y.

HUNTER MT. PROSPECT HOUSE.
14th season; accommodation for 200; elevation, 1,850 ft.; scenic beauties; perfect sanitation; water absolutely pure; amusement hall, bowling alley. JAS. M. CANNANE, Hunter, N. Y.

THE HUNTER HOUSE.
On the mountains, 1,644 ft. elevation; 20th season; table first-class; billiards, bowling alley; good livery. Address M. C. VAN PELT, Hunter, N. Y.

"CORNISH HOUSE,"
Catskill Mountains. Strictly first-class; accommodates 100; rates, $8 to $15 a week.
J. C. CORNISH, Prop., Pine Hill, N. Y.

LOX-HURST.
Elevation, 1,936 feet; accommodations for 60; ample parlors, piazzas, lawn; bath; circular. SAMUEL E. RUSK, Haines Falls, N. Y.

CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Coe's Mountain Home, Windham, N. Y.

Saratoga.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
For illustrated pamphlet address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St.,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open year round; elevator, steam heat; rates, $3 per day.
W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel'
Saratoga Lake, N. Y. Boating, driving, fishing. $10 to $12 per week. Illustrated pamphlet free.

Adirondacks.

"Hotel Champlain"
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
The superb Adirondack and Lake Champlain resort on Bluff Point, Lake Champlain. Delaware and Hudson R. R. station on grounds. All trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New-York. Every attraction essential to a first-class Summer resort.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager,
P. O. Hotel Champlain, N. Y.
N. Y. Office: Lincoln National Bank, 42d Street.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Leland House and Cottages,
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25. Baseball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place.
C. T. LELAND, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.
Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men.
GEO. CECIL, Prop.,
Adirondack, N. Y.

WAYSIDE INN
AND COTTAGES,
Lake Luzerne, gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
WARREN CO., N. Y.
Open from June until October.
Address C. C. KING, Manager,
Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y., until June 15.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
HOTEL WAWBEEK.
Most attractive location, and best table and service of any hotel in the Great Forest; daily concerts by solo artists. Special rates for July. Write for illustrated pamphlet.
HARLOW H. CHANDLER, Manager,
Wawbeek, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE CHATEAUGAY,
AT UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Magnificent location; modern house. All outdoor sports. No hay fever. For terms, &c., address
C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE,
On Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain, meeting place of American Canoe Association.
W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Location unequaled; five minutes from beautiful Lake Saranac.

NEW-YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City,G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40 PM, 6:25A.M, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05A.M

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10PM, 7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 6 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, NY—WM.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Under new management; strictly first-class; moderate prices. Circulars, etc., of CHARLES A. FERRISS, Manager.

THE HEMLOCKS.
Under new management. Remodeled. Cottages to rent by season or month. Finest boating, fishing, and hunting. Send for circular. Address JOHN J. DALY, Raquette Lake Post Office, Hamilton County, N. Y.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
near Lake George. Dry mountain air, beautiful scenery, all amusements, excellent cuisine, moderate rates. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

Lake George.

THE ANTLERS,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.,
a delightful place for the Summer; grand scenery, boating, bathing, fishing; terms reasonable.
JEROME BURTON, Proprietor.

HULETT'S LANDING HOTEL,
located 20 miles down Lake George, at picturesque Huletts; the most romantic spot on the lake; over 600 feet of piazzas. H. W. BUCKELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,
Hague, N. Y. Opens June 10. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,
Lake George. Under new management. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

Carpenter House,
Half-way between D. & H. Depot and cable road up Prospect Mountain; $2 per day; special rates by week. Free 'bus. J. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—Location unsurpassed; boating, bathing, fishing, lawn tennis, and livery. Send for circular. C. H. WHEELER.

MOHICAN HOUSE,
BOULTON-ON-LAKE-GEORGE.
Rates, $3 per day. FRANK CLARK, Proprietor.

PHOENIX HOTEL, HAGUE, N. Y.—Opens June 1; terms, $6 to $10 per week; write for circular. G. F. MARSHALL, Pro

PLOTTING AGAINST HORSES

London Engineer Offers Prizes for Best Forms of Horseless Vehicles.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS THE AMOUNT

Progress that Has Been Made—Experiments that Are Being Conducted by Joseph Lippe of This City.

The London Engineer, one of the foremost technical journals in Great Britain, has announced that it will give 1,000 guineas in prizes for the best forms of horseless vehicles. The award will be made by a committee of experts after a public trial on some road in England.

The details of the plan are not yet complete, and The Engineer in its preparatory notice does not say whether the competition is to be confined to self-propelling carriages of British manufacture only or whether those of other countries will be admitted on equal terms. In the latter case, which is the most probable supposition, American mechanics will have a good chance to show their skill and run the chance of making a fortune by the world-wide advertisement which success in such a competition would give to their inventions.

Some surprise has been expressed by those in this country who have followed with interest the recent trials of horseless carriages in France, that England, which is more than the equal of her Gallic neighbor in matters of transportation, should show so little interest up to the present in the development of light carriages for two or more persons propelled by mechanical means.

This lack of interest on England's part was more apparent than real. Not only have high-class technical journals like The Engineer been urging that, unless British manufacturers soon get into the field with a commercially practicable horseless carriage, France is likely to secure the richest part of the future trade in these vehicles through orders from all the world, but cautious and conservative journals for general readers like The London Spectator are fully convinced that the doom of the horse as a business motor for carriages must come within the next few years.

The chief difficulty in Great Britain hitherto has been a stupid act of Parliament, passed twenty years ago, to restrict the travel on highways of traction engines. Although this act was intended to apply only to the heavy, noisy, cinder-vomiting traction engine of twenty years ago, no weight was mentioned in the act, and no form of mechanically propelled vehicle was exempt except the bicycle. Just before the dissolution of the late Parliament a short bill was introduced giving the necessary freedom to all automobile vehicles under two tons in weight. This bill is either now a law or it will be introduced and passed as soon as the new Parliament meets, and it is expected that the freedom of the roads will give a great impetus to English mechanical genius to invent a satisfactory horseless carriage for the delightful roads in that country.

It will be remembered that the trials of horseless vehicles in France for prizes of 50,000 francs began on June 11 last. The distance to be traversed was from Paris to Bordeaux and back, or 744 miles. Sixteen petroleum carriages, seven steam vehicles, two electric carriages, and two petroleum bicycles were entered for the contest. The seven prizes offered were all won by petroleum motors, though one steam carriage covered the distance within the time limit, which was 100 hours.

The first vehicle to arrive in Paris on the return journey, was a horseless carriage for two persons, which completed the trip in less than forty-nine hours. As the first prize was only to be given to a horseless vehicle holding four persons, the second carriage won. It was five hours and forty minutes behind the first. Although the gradients were very heavy on parts of the route, the bad paving in the towns through which they had to pass was the chief cause of disaster to the vehicles which broke down.

A reporter for The New-York Times, when making some inquiries yesterday about the progress of the horseless vehicles in this country, found out that Joseph Lippe, a well-known coachbuilder in Marion Street, had been working at the problem for several months past. To Mr. Lippe, accordingly, he went, and asked him what success he had had with his vehicle.

Mr. Lippe is about fifty years old. He has clear, penetrating eyes, and, while he is a firm believer in the future of horseless carriages, is also keenly alive to the difficulties which will have to be overcome before they are as common in the streets of New-York as they are to-day in the streets of Paris. He said:

"I have been making experiments with horseless carriages for several months past with some success. I used a first-class, high-speed petroleum motor, which I bought from the Daimler Company, with permission to use it in any way that I liked. I found it easy enough to construct a carriage which would run along a smooth, hard road. What has fairly puzzled me is how to get a gearing which will stand the jolting and jarring of the granite pavements of the city.

"One of the greatest difficulties which I had to encounter was the turning of the hind wheels of my carriage. The front wheels worked on a lock, and through them the steering was done, but in sharp turns where both hind wheels were revolved at the same rate, the vehicle would not turn.

"I surmounted this obstacle by arranging it so that the inside wheel could be released while the outer one turned—just like a paddle tugboat with independent action in each wheel. Then as to brake power I found that brakes could be too strong as well as too weak, and that the thing to be desired was a brake which could stop the machine in a foot without tearing off the tires or wrecking the gearing.

"As far as my observations went, too, I found that the motor, which was a double cylinder one, worked all right. It requires a tank of water to keep the cylinders cool, and the water soon gets hot, even up to the boiling point. But even with this temperature there was no gagging of the motor, so that in ordinary weather a fresh supply of water might be needed on a long journey, this difficulty was not insuperable.

"The real check was the connection between the engine and the gearing which turned the hind axle. Either the parts had to be fitted loosely to allow play for the inequalities of the granite pavement, in which case there was great loss of power through friction and inefficient contact, or the parts had to be tightly geared with the result of running the risk of breaking the machine at every jolt.

"There was another aspect of the horseless carriages which came out in the experiments I made, which struck me as unfavorable to their future development along present lines as vehicles for use. One of these vehicles would require a very competent man with all his wits about him to work it in crowded streets. He would have his steering, his engine, and his brake all to attend to at almost the same instant. With a small, light machine this might not be so difficult, but with one adapted to hold four passengers or more, or their equivalent in freight, the difficulty of controlling so many things at once on a heavy vehicle would become serious.

"The increase in asphalted streets in the city will remove in time many of these difficulties, especially that of a suitable gearing. But, asphalt or no asphalt, I believe that the age of horseless carriages, for business purposes at any rate, is fast approaching. You would be surprised at the number of persons in this country who are working all the time to achieve something new in this direction. I have had conversations with men, not only in the city, but from other parts of this State and from New-England, who are applying their ingenuity and inventive skill to the manufacture of a horseless carriage, which can be sold and worked at a commercial profit.

"I have had cranks, too, who came to me with engines, which depended upon false principles of some kind, such as giving out more work than was put into them by the combustion of the fuel. I have seen storage battery engines tried, which had the fault of starting too suddenly, or of carrying all the load they could in the shape of cells, leaving no room for freight or passengers.

"I think a successful carriage might be built to run with a petroleum motor along a country road, which has not much traffic upon it. What can be done in France can be done equally well here under the same conditions. The great thing, however, is a gearing which will stand jolting without breaking, and still be efficient on smooth parts of the road. The man who invents this will go a long way toward solving the problem of horseless traction without fixed rails."

TO KEEP THE MILK SUPPLY PURE

What President Wilson of the Health Board Says of Necessity in Enforcing Laws Pertaining to All Adulteration.

The action of two of the new City Magistrates in discharging persons brought before them by the Board of Health for adulterating milk, has aroused the Health Department.

George Healor was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, who dismissed the charge, saying, "Justice should be tempered with mercy." Robert Ullman of 1,369 Third Avenue, was let go by Magistrate Wentworth.

"I do not desire to discuss the action of these Magistrates in these particular cases," said President Charles G. Wilson of the Health Department last night, "but if this is to go on we might as well dispense with the services of all our milk inspectors, whose business it is to bring these violations of the Sanitary Code to the attention of the Magistrates. Under the law, where there is a prima facie case of violation of the Sanitary Code, the Magistrate must send the case to Special Sessions for trial. The evidence in the two cases referred to was conclusive. In one case we have secured the indictment of the offender by the Grand Jury, and the other man will no doubt be indicted. There will therefore, it is likely, be no failure of justice.

"At present New-York City gets good milk, and it is of the highest importance that the standard of our milk supply should be kept up, for the sake of the children, who are the largest consumers of milk. The only way in which the standard of our milk supply can be kept up is by a rigid system of inspection, backed by the strict punishment of every man for adulterating milk. It has been no easy matter to raise the quality of New-York's milk supply. If it should once get around that a man could adulterate milk and be found out and yet not be punished, there would be no end of adulteration.

"The Health Department has divided the city into seven milk inspection districts, and in each there is assigned one inspector whose duty is confined solely to examining milk. Each inspector is accompanied always by one sanitary policeman, who is used as the witness whenever a complaint is made. The inspectors are going around their districts constantly, and we examine milk at close intervals, all over the city, in the stores, and at the wharves where the milk is received from the dairy districts.

"To adulterate milk in any degree is a violation of the Sanitary Code. We watch milk very closely and are strict in the matter of adulteration. We do not allow any latitude in the use of even the slightest quantity of water. We also take care that the milk contains the proper quantity of fat.

"The good effect of a rigid system of inspection and punishment has just been very clearly demonstrated in the case of the new law forbidding butchers or storekeepers to hang meat outside their places of business. At the outset I personally drove around with one of the inspectors. We passed over 875 stores, and found about 75 violations of the law. We took the names and addresses, and applied for warrants in every case. The result has been that since then less than a dozen violations of the law have been detected in the entire city. So it is in the case of milk. We cannot have good milk in New-York except by a close system of inspection, and the inspection will avail nothing unless supplemented by a rigid enforcement of the penalties provided by the Sanitary Code."

ONLY ABRAHAM GRUBER OPPOSED

The Republican Club Recommends that the State Committee Be Enlarged—Platt Forces Not Strong.

"There is trouble enough and discord enough in the party to satisfy the most chaos-loving Republican," said Abraham Gruber, the Platt leader in the Twenty-third Assembly District, in the course of a speech at the Republican Club meeting at 450 Fifth Avenue last night.

Mr. Gruber was protesting against the passage of some resolutions introduced by A. H. Steele, Chairman of the club's campaign committee, favoring an enlargement of the State Committee. He was making a fight, on behalf of Mr. Platt, against this attack on the power of the "boss." There were thirty-one members of the club present. Every one but Mr. Gruber favored the resolutions. The anti-Platt wing of the party had some of its leaders there. Among them were Commissioner William Brookfield, Deputy Commissioner Gen. H. T. Collis, Assemblyman Frank D. Pavey, John Proctor Clarke, John Sabine Smith, Columbus O. Johnson, and Wilbur F. Wakeman, who is Secretary of the informal committee which is conducting another branch of the fight to increase the committee and rob Mr. Platt of his power. Chairman Steele's resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican Club of the City of New-York respectfully recommends to the next Republican State Convention that the State Committee be enlarged, and that the basis of representation of the party in the State Committee be changed.

Resolved, That the Campaign Committee be authorized to present the foregoing resolution to the public and to the next State Convention in such manner as the said committee may seem advisable, together with the various plans of enlargement that have been or may be suggested.

Mr. Gruber maintained that no adequate notice had been given that the meeting was to consider such an important matter.

John Proctor Clarke explained that the June meeting of the club had adjourned until last night for the expressed purpose of considering the topic. Hence, he held, there had been adequate notice.

In reply, Gruber said the notice had not been actual—"simply constructive."

"You cannot levy on a man's property in this State without giving actual notice," said he impressively.

"Whose property is the State Committee? asked Assemblyman Pavey, and there was a laugh.

"The State Committee," retorted Gruber, "is the property of certain very able Republican who are in danger of losing it because certain other capable Republicans are trying to get possession of it."

After a brief speech by Mr. Steele, in which he indorsed his resolution, they were adopted with only the vote of Mr. Gruber again against them.

MORE POWER FOR MR. JEROLOMAN

If the Mayor is Away, the Acting Mayor Can Make Appointments.

If Mayor Strong does not return to this city to-morrow, Acting Mayor Jeroloman will, under the ten days' limit, have the power to sign resolutions of the Board of Aldermen and to make appointments to fill vacancies. He probably will not exercise the power of appointment, except in cases where he will do so at the request of the Mayor, as in the case of Francis Menges, who has been selected, at Controller Fitch's suggestion, to succeed John M. Delmour as City Marshal for the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.

Mr. Jeroloman may or may not sign the resolution of the Board of Aldermen granting the application of the People's Traction Company for a railroad franchise in the annexed district. He has changed his mind once or twice about this matter.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A Yachting Party.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Booth entertained a party of young people on their yacht, the Scionda, recently, for a sail in New-York Bay. Among the guests were Miss Currie, Mrs. Snowden, Miss Kipp, daughter of Major William H. Kipp; Miss Green, Miss Conover, Miss Overbaugh, Miss Belford, Miss Parker, W. Paret, J. Currie, R. C. Annett, A. Church, H. Westervelt, T. C. Day, Burdett Kipp, M. Craft, and Mr. Conover.

—The Bourne-Nettleton Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Annie Thomson Nettleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Nettleton, to Edward Gaylor Bourne, Professor of Mediaeval History at Yale, will be celebrated in the Congregational Church at Stockbridge, Mass.

—Returned to Hunter's Island.—Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton Russell have returned to their place, Hunter's Island, from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, at Sea View, Newport.

—The Fosters at Bath Beach, Conn.—Mr. and Mrs. Foster and Miss Foster and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley of 182 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, are among the Summer cottagers at Bath Beach, Conn.

—Distinguished Arrivals at Newport.—Col. George E. Waring, Jr., and Shinichiro Kurino, the Japanese Minister, are among the latest arrivals at Newport.

—Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander as a Cyclist.—Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander is the champion bicycle rider at Hot Springs, Va.

MR. HACKETT HITS BACK

Accuses Mr. Brookfield of Trying to Break Up His Party.

HE MAKES USE OF SARCASM, TOO

The Commissioner, He Says, Is Suffering from Overwork — A Fling at the State Club.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee last night added another chapter to the continued story of the strife now raging in the Republican ranks in this city and State. He sent down from St. Lawrence Park a statement in reply to the charge made by Commissioner William Brookfield, last week, that the Republican State Committee refused to aid the local organization last Fall, and would have been glad had Mayor Strong been defeated.

Mr. Hackett, in his reply, comes near to personalities. He insinuates that Mr. Brookfield puts a low estimate on the character of the State Committee, thereby impeaching himself. He accuses the Commissioner of trying to break up the party, and gives a fling at the State Club, which is making war on Mr. Platt.

Mr. Brookfield said last week that when he went to Chairman Hackett last Fall for funds, Mr. Hackett replied:

"Oh, Grace is in control of this whole situation."

Mr. Hackett said of this statement:

Well, I may have said something like that. I know the State Committee had no money, and not only was it without money, but it was compelled to incur a large deficiency business to enable it to meet the ordinary and absolutely necessary expenses of the campaign. Hence it was impossible to comply with Mr. Brookfield's request for assistance, and all know it. And then I know as every one else knew, that the county ticket was the ticket of the Committee of Seventy—they claimed it as their ticket then, and they claimed it as their ticket after election.

The Committee of Seventy was made up of wealthy men and the representatives of wealthy men; they had never complained of any lack of money; they had held meetings which had cost money; they had headquarters and were doing campaign work which cost money. They had exhausted every source of campaign contributions at a very early stage of the campaign, and to such an extent that the State Committee was sorely crippled in every attempt it made to obtain funds for the canvass.

This will be better understood and more thoroughly appreciated when it is known that at one of the first meetings between the respective representatives of the Republican party and of the Committee of Seventy, the Republican conferees were solemnly assurred over and over again by the delegates from the Committee of Seventy that the Seventy would furnish all the money for the prosecution of the campaign; they had agreed among themselves, so they said, that it would only be fair for them to raise the money for expenses in return for the votes to be furnished by the Republicans. There was no misunderstanding about this, and there could have been none.

Why should Mr. Brookfield have come to the State Committee for aid under these circumstances? He had known the condition of the State Committee for years, for he had been its Chairman, and no one knew better than he its poverty, and the financial straits to which it had been put, and the financial difficulties under which it had labored, and from which it was suffering at that very moment. He knew all these things, and he must have felt that his request at that time came very close to the line where insult is added to injury.

This wasn't all that Mr. Brookfield knew, either. He knew that the men in the Committee of Seventy always had plenty of money for every purpose, or any purpose, except to aid the party, which must necessarily provide the vast majority of votes vitally essential to the success of the ticket. The leaders of the Union League are able not only to keep up their social style without seriously impairing their financial condition very seriously, but I observe that lately they have picked up a bankrupt factional organization with a debt of thousands of dollars, paid its debts, put it on its legs, and taken it over as an annex to the original institution.

It is not more than three or four days ago since Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss declared, in a published interview in the New-York newspapers, that he had all the money he needed to carry on his fight against the Republican organization in this State, and I have no doubt that he told the truth. He and his friends—and William Brookfield claims to be his best and nearest friend—always can find plenty of cash for such a campaign as he is now engaged in, but when a hard-pressed State Committee is doing its best for the whole Republican Party in an up-hill contest, the poverty of the treasury shows is simply appalling! Why shouldn't I have requested Mr. Brookfield to call on the Committee of Seventy and its Union League allies when it had such large-hearted persons among its members? Oh, no; I'm not going to forget the Democratic portion of that honorable body. They, too, were opulent people, and always had money to burn when they fancied they could attract a crowd by the big-head route. Didn't they run an anti-snapper campaign in this State in 1892 that cost them scores of thousands of dollars, and didn't they have enough left to enable them to take scores of thousands more to Chicago to help defeat Cleveland? Then they only did all this, but that very election last Fall they were running a bolting candidate for Governor in order to insure Hill's defeat, and it seemed to me that it was but in order that they could not have placed their money to better advantage than by giving all they had to give to aid the ticket of the Committee of Seventy in New-York City. Knowing all these things, and believing that I did believe, could I have done anything but advise Mr. Brookfield to go to the Committee of Seventy?

Yes, I see that Mr. Brookfield says if the Republican candidate for Governor and a Republican Legislature had been elected and the Union ticket in New-York had been defeated, "the Republican State management at the Fifth Avenue Hotel would have been delighted." I had not supposed that William Brookfield was capable of making so base a charge against men he well knows to be honorable gentlemen, and with whom he was not only content, but delighted to labor for years.

In his attempt to destroy them he destroys himself. Taken at his word, he simply exhibits himself as a creature who enjoyed working with dishonorable men and for dishonorable men for many years, and only ceased to work for them and with them when he was no longer of any use even to them, and when they had put him out of their company.

It is hardly possible that William Brookfield, even in his present midsummer madness, wished to place himself in this position, and so I take it he has not been accurately reported. Be that as it may, there the vile charge stands, and if he be at all the honorable gentleman he would believe the public believe him to be, let him disavow it at once, or bring forward his proofs to sustain it.

Every well-informed man understands how deeply "the Republican State management at the Fifth Avenue Hotel" was concerned for the success of the union ticket. Its candidate for Mayor was a Republican; not only a Republican, but a Republican who had given his solemn pledge to deal fairly with the regular party organization, and in the presence of two witnesses had declared he would always take the advice of the representatives of the regular organization. No representative of that organization could have asked for more, and no candidate of any party ever promised more than this to men who had secured his nomination for him. "The Republican State organization at the Fifth Avenue Hotel" understood this situation thoroughly, and understanding it as they did, they had every reason in honor and life to hope and to pray and to do what they could for the success of that candidate and the success of the other candidates on that ticket.

I take leave to say that every one of the members of that "management" is quite as honorable a man as William Brookfield ever was—that no one of them has ever yet been known to turn and bite the hand that had fed him, and that had done him oft-repeated kindnesses—and that every one of these gentlemen as earnestly desired the triumph of that ticket as did the disappointed man who is now airing his grievances.

My old friend is suffering from a severe case of overwork. It is a terrible task to be compelled to furnish the brains necessary to guide the Union League Club and its Milholland State Club annex. This occupation alone is more than enough for one man, even though he be a very great man. But when there is added to this heavy load the arduous duties of Commissioner of Public Works, with all their carking care, has weary efforts to serve and to placate free-trader-civil-service-reformer Godkin on the one hand, and to satisfy the urgent members of his own malcontent faction on the other, then one can begin to realize why the once genial William Brookfield has broken down. Let him cease his Mugwump statesmanship, and his efforts to serve both Godkin and his own political heelers, come up here for a fortnight, and breathe in the delightful ozone of this health-giving atmosphere, and he will go back to New-York in time for the Fall campaign free from envy and all uncharitableness, more clear-headed, and, I believe, in every way a better man, and a better Republican.

Mr. Brookfield said last night that he did not know whether he would make a reply to Mr. Hackett's statement.

Left Destitute in the Street.

A policeman late Sunday night found Mrs. Mary Newman and her three children asleep in a doorway at Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street. He took them to the station house in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The woman said she had been deserted by her husband last Friday and had been dispossessed from her home, 2,333 Second Avenue. She had wandered about for three days, sleeping in doorways and had obtained little food.

The children were yesterday committed by Magistrate Wentworth to charitable institutions The mother yesterday morning gave birth to a son. She was sent to the Harlem Hospital.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AFRAID OF THE GANG, HE SAID

Norberth Pfeffer Declares that His Life Was Threatened—His Testimony in the Case of Policeman Hussey.

The trial of Patrolman Ambrose W. Hussey of the East Twenty-second Street Station on charges of tyranny, oppression, and perjury, was resumed before Commissioner Grant at Police Headquarters yesterday.

It is charged that Hussey threatened to shoot Norberth Pfeffer, an assistant counsel before the Lexow committee on Oct. 3 last. Pfeffer had been instrumental in getting evidence against Hussey for the committee.

Lawyer Mark Alter appeared as counsel for the accused policeman. Pfeffer was called to the stand and examined by Lawyer Moss of the Parkhurst society, but he objected to answering several important questions.

"Why do you not answer?" asked Mr. Moss. "Are you in fear of any one?"

"I am not in fear of Hussey," answered Pfeffer.

"Whom are you in fear of?" asked Mr. Moss.

Pfeffer stood up, and in a dramatic manner, exclaimed:

"I'm afraid of the members of the Essex Market gang—such men as Max Hochstim, 'Silver Dollar' Smith, and a man named Greenberg. There's Hochstim now," cried Pfeffer. "There's Greenberg, too. He and the gang have threatened to kill me. I'm afraid of my life."

Lawyer Moss addressed Commissioner Grant, saying:

"Never before in this courtroom have I seen so many faces bearing the stamp of thugs."

Lawyer Alter jumped to his feet, and said:

"I hope, Mr. Commissioner, that the statement made by Mr. Moss will not go on record. Nothing has been proved against any one here, and until there is, they are just as good as any one else."

"My life has been threatened by this gang," said Mr. Moss. "I have been informed that a man went to the Essex Market Court and asked if it would cost more than $100 should I have my face smashed."

"The gang beat me until I became unconscious," broke in Pfeffer.

Commissioner Grant announced that he would not have Lawyer Moss's remarks stricken from the record. He said he was of the same opinion that there was a hard looking lot among the spectators in the courtroom. Lawyer Alter took an exception to the Commissioner's decision.

Pfeffer confirmed the testimony he gave before the Lexow Committee relative to Hussey's threat to shoot him. Samuel Marcus, a clerk in Lawyer Moss's office, testified to the threats made by Hussey. The trial was adjourned until Friday next.

After the adjournment, a scene was created by Hussey. Lawyer Moss requested Commissioner Grant to reopen the case for a few minutes, and allow the stenographer to put on the record a transcript of the testimony given before the Lexow committee. The request was granted, and Mr. Moss was dictating to the stenographer when Hussey jumped to his feet, and began to object strenuously. His lawyer, Mark Alter, advised him to sit down. Hussey refused to be quieted. Mr. Alter accordingly told Commissioner Grant that he withdrew from the case. Hussey demanded to know why Alter had not brought out Pfeffer's record while he was a witness. He claimed that Pfeffer kept disorderly houses at one time in the Eleventh Precinct. Commissioner Grant said he would hear no more of the matter until the case was resumed on Friday.

FRENCHMEN HAVE A MERRY TIME

Celebration of the Fall of the Bastile Observed One Day Late Because of the Excise Laws.

The tri-color of the French Republic floated proudly at Lion Park last night. More than 5,000 Frenchmen and women met there to celebrate the fall of the Bastile, and incidentally to aid, by paying the price of admission, the French Hospital.

Owing to the enforcement of the excise laws in New-York on Sunday the French holiday celebration was put off until yesterday.

The celebration began in the afternoon, when there were games and dancing for the children. The fête proper took place in the evening. It began with a banquet for the officers of the Société Française de Bienfaisance, and the guests of honor.

There was an elaborate display of fireworks at 9 o'clock. An hour later Edmond Bruwaert, Consul General of France in this city; Gaston Liebert, Vice Consul, and the officers of the various French societies and guests were escorted through the grounds headed by a band. They were conducted to the hall, where speeches were delivered by Joseph Thoron, President of the Société Française de Bienfaisance, told of the good work done by the hospital, and of the lesson of July 14. Register Levy drew a comparison between the liberal French Sunday and the present observance of the day in New-York, referring especially to the excise laws. Consul Bruwaert, Henry Maillard, Jr., and others spoke.

The night was given over to dancing and a general merry-making.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Sphinx" at the Casino.—"The Sphinx," Harry Askin's new comic opera, has nothing to complain about so far as the opening of its second week at the Casino is concerned. Both in numbers and enthusiasm, the audience was all that could be desired. The opera is just now the only Broadway attraction, and promises to remain so for some time to come. Next Saturday afternoon "The Sphinx" will have its sixtieth performance, and a souvenir will be presented to those who attend the matinée. Miss Marie Millard will hold a reception on the stage after the performance, receiving the women of the audience, to each one of whom she will present a souvenir.

—A New Play by Barrymore.—A new play by Maurice Barrymore, the author of "Najezda," has been secured by W. S. Penley, for production in London. The part which Mr. Peney will play is that of a sick man, restored to health by the transfusion of blood from the body of a healthy rogue. The play is a comedy, and Mr. Penley has to indulge in some singularly funny capers. Next year Mr. Penley, who was the original Spalding in "The Private Secretary," and the original "Charley's Aunt," contemplates making a tour of this country, under the management of Daniel and Charles Frohman.

—Conterno's Band Tour.—Signor Luciano Conterno has engaged sixty of the best musicians now before the public, and is rehearsing them, preparatory to his tour of the South and West, which is to begin the first week in September. Signor Conterno was, for many years, leader of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Band. He was also at Manhattan and Brighton Beaches, Coney Island, and has had a wide range of experience with military and concert organizations. His new band will open the Pittsburg Exposition, and will have with it some of the best known vocal artists.

—May Not Go to Europe.—It is by no means certain that Manager A. M. Palmer will go to Europe at all this Summer. He will not sail to-morrow, as has been announced, at all events. Mr. Palmer's business is very prominent just now. He has not only "Trilby" on his hands, but "The Great Diamond Robbery," which he is to produce at the American in September, and the Brooklyn Park Theatre, which he is to open, with Manager Edwin Knowles, next season. If Mr. Palmer does not go to Europe this Summer, it will be the first Summer in many years that he has failed to make the trip.

—Changes at the Boston Theatre.—The improvements and alterations now in progress in the Boston Theatre are on a very elaborate scale, and will change the appearance of the entire interior. Every bit of furniture has been removed, and will be replaced by new, of the very latest pattern. The ornamentation of the balcony and gallery fronts, the boxes, and the dome of the auditorium will challenge the admiration of all spectators. Old habitués of the big playhouse will scarcely recognize their favorite place of amusement, so complete will be the transformation.

—A New Play for John Drew.—Charles Frohman, who is now on his way home from Europe, has secured for the American stage the rights to a new four-act drama, written by Malcolm Watson, and called "The Haven of Content." The play is to be presented by John Drew next season, and the character he is to play is said to be remarkably well adapted to his abilities as an actor. Mr. Drew himself, it is said, is delighted with the play, and the part provided for him in it.

—Minnie Maddern Fiske's New Play.—The new play by Alphonse Daudet and Leon Hennique, adapted by Harrison Grey Fiske for use by Minnie Maddern Fiske during her starring tour next season, will be called "The Queen of Liars."

LEFT HIM MANY TIMES

Mrs. Charles Ruff Now Sues Her Husband for a Separation.

SAYS HE IS A VICTIM OF DELUSIONS

The Wealthy Builder Admits Being Nervous—He Gave His Wife Property Often to Return to Him.

The domestic wrangles between Charles Ruff of 226 East Tenth Street and his wife Maria were aired before Justice Stover, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, when an application was made on behalf of Mrs. Ruff for allmony and counsel fees pending the hearing of her suit for separation on the ground of abandonment.

Mr. Ruff is a wealthy builder, who has retired from business. He was represented by ex-Judge Charles H. Truax, and Mrs. Ruff by Samuel Greenbaum of Greenbaum & Hays.

The couple were married in this city about eight years ago. Both had been previously married. Mrs. Ruff, who is a sister of Mr. Ruff's first wife, has a son by her first marriage. Their married life was full of trouble from the start, and about eight months ago they parted under a mutual agreement, Mr. Ruff agreeing to pay his wife $50 a week. They became reconciled within a short time and lived together until last May, when they again parted.

Counsel for Mrs. Ruff said that Mr. Ruff is a man of very eccentric habits and violent temper, and that it is utterly impossible for any woman to live with him in comfort. He is a victim of very peculiar delusions, the counsel said, and at times he would bolt the door of his house and fire a gun over his wife's head, under the hallucination that burglars were on his track, and that his wife was in league with them. He would also put flour dust on the floor of his room at night, in the hope that in the morning he could detect the tracks of burglars. He employed detectives and kept them in and about his house to keep watch over the place. At times he had been very violent, often choking and otherwise abusing his wife. She was finally compelled to leave him, but returned to his house after much persuasion.

Mrs. Ruff's counsel said that Mr. Ruff owns real estate worth $125,000 and personal property valued at $50,000. His income is at least $13,000 a year.

Ex-Judge Truax, in opposing the motion, said that Mrs. Ruff had left her husband a number of times, and each time she had been induced to return only at great expense to her husband. He was compelled to buy his wife back each time she left him by presents of money and property. He admitted that his client had considerable property, but declared that it is heavily mortgaged, and that his equity in it does not amount to over $50,000. The value of his personal property, counsel said, does not exceed $20,000.

Since their marriage, ex-Judge Truax said, Mrs. Ruff has acquired from her husband property worth $30,000, and in April last, while she was living apart from her husband, he had given her a mortgage of $14,000 to induce her to return to him, because she felt that he could not get along without her. Mrs. Ruff still has this property and the mortgage in her possession.

Ex-Judge Truax offered, on behalf of his client, to give Mrs. Ruff $10,000 cash for the mortgage, but the counsel for the plaintiff paid no attention to the offer.

"My client continued Judge Truax, "allows his wife $75 a month for personal expenses, and that and the interest on the mortgage and the property deeded to her by her husband ought to be enough to support her. When she has gone through this, it will be time, I think, for her to apply for more. I admit that my client is a very nervous and excitable man, and his wife ought to have had more patience with him. One reason why they did not live together happily was that Mrs. Ruff thought that her husband was crazy, and wanted to have him put in a lunatic asylum, and, naturally, he did not agree with her. Mrs. Ruff has also failed to show that she is in need of money, as the code requires."

Mr. Greenbaum, in reply, said his client's interest in the $30,000 worth of property, which included the mortgage spoken about, was merely a contingent interest, and that her income was not more than $5 or $6 a week.

Justice Stover reserved his decision, and gave the counsel until to-morrow to hand up additional affidavits.

THE LOGAN CLUB TO DISBAND

Its Clubhouse Will Become a Tammany District Headquarters.

The Logan Club held a meeting last night at its clubhouse in Ludlow Street, and unanimously voted not only to disband the club, but to make the clubhouse the headquarters for Tammany in the new Eighth Assembly District.

Soon after the death of John J. O'Brien, once so famous in the politics of the old Eighth Assembly District, the John A. Logan Republican Club was established as a sort of refuge for some of Mr. O'Brien's former followers. John A. Brodsky was prominent in it for a time before he left the Republican Party. Martin Engel of the Engel brothers, who have been prominent in that section of the city in local politics, has been the leader of the club recently. It became the Logan Club after the reapportionment in 1892, and it supported Tammany's candidate that year.

COMING EVENTS.

—Good Government Club I meeting. Speeches by Commissioners Roosevelt, Parker, Waring, and others on the excise question. This evening, 8 o'clock, 134 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

—Annual outing and Summernight's festival of members of the Democratic Party in Kings County, Ridgewood Park, to-morrow, 2 P. M., and in the evening.

—West Side Citizens' Club annual picnic, Lion Park, to-morrow afternoon and evening.

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BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS TO MEET

Members of the Reform Organization Have Arranged for a Summer Night's Festival—Politics Will Be Discussed.

The members of the Democratic Party in Kings County, better known as the Reform, or Shepard, Democracy, will have a Summer Night's festival in Ridgewood Park next Wednesday. The occasion is designed to afford to the members of that organization and their friends an opportunity to meet during the Summer months, when ordinary political meetings are not in vogue, and discuss the political situation and prepare themselves for the work of the Fall campaign.

The details of the festival have been arranged by the following committee: Emil Rose, Chairman; Terrence Nugent, Vice Chairman; William J. Orr, Secretary; Robert B. Dolbe, Treasurer; Robert W. Kegelman, and Bernard J. Murphy. This committee has been assisted in the various wards by the following sub-committee:

First Ward, Henry Yonge; Second, J. J. Higgins; Third, N. B. Kilmer; Fourth, Dick S. Ramsay; Fifth, Thomas Stevenson; Sixth, Thomas F. Davis; Seventh, H. B. Hawkins; Eighth, C. A. Miller; Ninth, J. B. Shanahan; Tenth, J. T. O'Niel; Eleventh, William A. Wright; Twelfth, George A. Higgins; Thirteenth, A. J. Moss; Fourteenth, C. A. Price.

Fifteenth, Patrick Dugan; Sixteenth, John H. Scheidt; Seventeenth, J. J. Stanton; Eighteenth, Eugene E. Ruoff; Nineteenth, C. L. Sicardi; Twentieth, H. B. Hubbard; Twenty-first, M. E. O'Connor. Twenty-second, Walter C. Burton; Twenty-third, Robert L. Oerfield; Twenty-fourth, James Powderly; Twenty-fifth, E. J. McManus; Twenty-sixth, Frederick E. Henschel; Twenty-seventh, Henry Rogge; Twenty-eighth, J. F. Comellas; Twenty-ninth, D. G. Hawthorne; Thirtieth, W. S. Constant, Jr.; Thirty-first, M. D. Kelly; Thirty-second, C. Kouwenhoven.

Besides dancing, there will be in the afternoon a number of interesting athletic games, the winners of which will receive handsome and valuable prizes. The programme of athletics will be in charge of M. J. Brophy, Philip Casey, proprietor of Casey's handball court; Capt. H. C. Everdell of the Twenty-third Regiment, and James J. Mullen.

There will be short addresses by a number of prominent members of the organization, including Edward M. Shepard, A. Augustus Healy, James L. Bennett, John De Witt Warner, Charles J. Edwards, Charles J. Patterson, George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the County General Committee, and Robert H. Roy, Secretary of the County General Committee. These speeches are expected to be of particular significance, in reflecting the sentiment of the Reform Democracy concerning its probable attitude during the coming Fall campaign.

NORMAN E. MACK IS HOPEFUL

He Considers the Democratic Situation in Erie Encouraging.

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, one of the members of the Democratic State Committee from Erie County, was at the Hoffman House last night, talking with ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and ex-Congressman Wiley, United States Consul to Bordeaux. Mr. Mack is a member of the sub-committee of the State Committee which was appointed last week by Chairman Hinkley to consider the factional quarrel in Monroe County. The committee will meet at the Powers House, in Rochester, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Mr. Mack said last night of the Democratic outlook in his part of the State:

"I think the Democrats in Erie County will find no difficulty in getting together this Fall, and I believe the delegation to the State convention will satisfy everybody.

"The Democratic outlook in our section of the State is growing brighter daily. The Republicans have a serious factional fight on hand, and there is not much possibility of their getting together."

Bought by the Linotype Company.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—Don M. Dickinson, representing the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, paid to Col. Frank J. Hecker to-day, in one check the sum of $415,000, which gave to the Mergenthaler people all rights, title, and interest of every name and nature in the patents on the machines of the Rogers Typograph Company. This ends a long and hard-fought legal battle, which has lasted for many years. It will have no effect on the users of the Rogers machine. All the indebtedness of the Rogers Company will be paid out of the money, and the stockholders will receive the

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SAID GOOD-BYE TO BOSTON

Close of the Great Christian Endeavor Convention.

DELEGATES VISIT HISTORIC PLACES

Proceedings in the Closing Meetings of the Endeavorers in Mechanics' Building and the Two Tents.

BOSTON, July 15.—The Christian Endeavor Convention closed to-day. There were bright skies for the closing day. The usual early morning prayer meetings in twenty-one churches were well attended, and throngs were in Mechanics' Hall and the tents when the forenoon meetings opened.

President William R. Harper, LL. D., of Chicago, was unable to be present in Tent Williston, and the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Minneapolis, presided. Percy S. Foster of Washington, D. C., directed the praise services. "The Scholarship of the World Christ," was the theme of the morning.

Franklin D. Elmer of West Hartford, Conn., a graduate of Brown University, class of '95, spoke of religious work in colleges. He said it was coming to be the great question in colleges not "What do you think of athletics?" but "What do you think of Christ?" Religious work in college can be done successfully only by college men. An intercollegiate organization formed some eighteen years ago has now 600 societies, representing sixty denominations, and having 35,000 members. Mr. Elmer advised Christian Endeavorers and Church workers to keep informed in regard to and in touch with the college Young Men's Christian Association.

President George Gates, D. D., of Iowa College, gave an address on "The Consecration of an Educated Life." Alfred A. Wright, D. D., of Auburndale, spoke of "The Bible, the Great Text Book," the only source and authority on questions of God, duty, and destiny. The great fault in all religious bodies, he said, is that they insist too much on small points of creed and doctrine, and too little on the plain study and following of the Bible. Back to the little red schoolhouse must the Bible go, and Christian consecration will yet put it there.

President Harper, having arrived during the service, took the chair.

The Rev. A. C. Peck of Denver, Col., spoke of the missionary idea in Christian endeavorism, and unrolled the roll of honor of 5,551 societies contributing sums of over $10 each for missionary work. The aggregate amount was $340,000, and $1,900, the largest contribution, had come from the Clarendon Street Baptist Church of Boston. The denomination making the largest contribution was the Presbyterian.

The Rev. A. C. Crews of Toronto, presented to the Cleveland (Ohio) Union for the second time the token for the best work reported in promoting systematic and proportionate giving. The Rev. Lloyd Darcy of Cleveland, Ohio, accepted it in an enthusiastic speech, and challenged other unions to take the banner next year if they could.

President Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL. D., of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., spoke of "The Attractions of the Ministry to Educated Young Men." President Warfield is not himself a clergyman, but spoke from his own experience as an educator of young men. He said that the older powers of the Papacy and the empire, the power of the heart and the intellect, blazed forth again in the newer missionaries and reformers. The power of Huss and Savanarola, the power of Wyckliff and Wesley, of John Knox and Hugh Latimer, the power of the ministry, the power of the heart and the intellect, gains its first impress from the prayers of Christian mothers. The Church needed not so much of great talent as men of devoted characters, consecrated lives, and faithful effort.

The exercises in Tent Endeavor began promptly at 9:30 o'clock. Trustee the Rev. J. Z. Tyler, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, was the presiding officer, and George C. Stebbens of Brooklyn led the singing. An address on "Christion Endeavor in Unlikely Places" was given by the Rev. W. P. Cobb, D. D., of Springfield, Ill. He began by paying a high tribute to the patriotism and philanthropy of Boston.

The reply in this tent to the award of the banner to the Cleveland Union was made by the Rev. J. Z. Tyler, D. D., of Cleveland, who made the statement that the Cleveland Union not only paid every dollar of expense incurred by it for the convention held there last year, but gave $1,000 to the United Society, and turned $1,500 into its own treasury.

John R. Mott of New-York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the student volunteer movement for foreign mission work, spoke on "The Missionary Uprising Among the Young." The Rev. William G. Puddefoote of South Framingham, Mass., was then presented, and gave a pointed address on the "Misleading Power of Aggregates."

Following Mr. Puddefoote's address came the unrolling of the roll of honor. One in seven of all the Christian Endeavor Societies of the world has its name on this roll of honor.

A missionary resolution service was the next feature of the programme, conducted by Robert E. Speer of New-York, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The topic was, "What More Will You Do? What More Will You Give?" It was stated that one-half cent per week was the average of what the Christian Endeavor members had given to home and foreign missions, and it should be much increased. The services closed with the singing of the Doxology by the congregation, and the pronouncing of the Mizpah benediction by the presiding officer.

In the course of his address, the Rev. Mr. Puddefoote paid a tribute to Archbishop Ireland, to which, it is said, that some of the clergymen on the platform took exceptions, feeling that it was out of plane in this convention.

The afternoon session in Mechanics' Hall commenced at 9:30, with President F. E. Clark in the chair. A brief praise service was followed by the exercise of enrolling the roll of honor by the Rev. W. C. Ehrting, D. D., of New-York. The Rev. W. E. Park of Owensville, N. Y., then presented the token to the local union reporting the best work in promoting systematic and proportionate giving. The honor went to the Cleveland union, and the response was made by Mr. Darcy of that union.

The next speaker was the Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., whose subject was "The Light of God in the Life of Man." He said that in the Bible light and life were associated, and discussed the scientific explanation of the origin of life and the illumination and heat derived therefrom, saying that without such chemical illumination, life was impossible. The world was dead until God lifted the light of His countenance upon it, when there was life in all its phases. "Stretch yourselves over a dead world, give the splendid consecration of manhood and womanhood, until the upturned face of a pagan peasantry shall be quickened into the lineaments of the Son of God, and you and I shall be lifted into the life of Christ and be satisfied."

Secretary Baer then read an appeal addressed to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and signed by twenty-one Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, urging a closer unity in interdenominational fellowship of the Methodist young people with the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

The next speaker was the Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg of Cambridge, upon "The Christian Personality." The Rev. Henry T. McEwen, D. D., of New-York City then presented a Chinese umbrella of state to the local union of the District of Columbia for the largest number of societies which had adopted the plan of giving 2 cents a week per member to missions. Miles McShard, President of the union which received the umbrella, responded appropriately. The Washington delegates then rose and sang a portion of their song, "Washington, '96."

The Rev. L. A. Crandall, D. D., of Chicago led an open parliament upon the topic, "The World for Christ; What is Your Society Doing about It?" and received many responses. At the close of the session President Clark introduced to the Endeavorers several missionaries, who were received with the Chautauqua salute.

In the afternoon pilgrimages were made to Bunker Hill, Washington Elm, the Old South Church, Faneuil Hall, the State House, the Old North Church and the grave of John Eliot, the apostle of the Indians, and addresses were made at all these historic places. In the evening the convention closed with praise services, sermons, and consecration services in Mechanics' Hall and the two tents.

TICKET AGENT, ALSO A CATERER

VAN KEUREN GETS $2,400 A YEAR FROM BRIDGE TRUSTEES.

And, the Investigating Committee Is Told, He Goes Early Every Day to Attend to Other Work.

The investigation of the management of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge was resumed yesterday in Part II. of the Superior Court, in this city, before the subcommittee of the Assembly Cities Committee.

Superintendent and Chief Engineer C. C. Martin was recalled and further questioned in regard to General Ticket Agent Van Keuren.

Q.—What does Mr. Van Keuren do outside of his duties on the bridge? A.—He does some catering, I believe, for the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company.

Q.—What dock property does the bridge company own? A.—Pier 29 in New-York and the bridge pier in Brooklyn.

Q.—Who is the lessee of the bridge pier? A.—The Knickerbocker Steamship Company, which has paid $3,000 a year for two years.

Q.—Has the dock any peculiar advantages? A.—It is longer and wider than Jewell's Dock, and perhaps more advantageous for lying alongside.

Q.—Who leased the dock before the Knickerbocker Company? A.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Annex, which paid $2,000 a year.

Q.—The bridge dock is a very valuable one, is it not? A.—Yes, because the elevated roads and the trolley lines have terminals there.

Q.—Do you think that the Bridge Trustees are getting a full value for the dock? A.—I am not in a position to say. I believe that the President arranges that.

Superintendent Martin said that Mr. Van Keuren's salary as General Ticket Agent was $2,400 a year, and he was let off at 2:30 P. M. every day in July, August, and September, so that he could attend to his restaurant privileges on the Rockaway boats.

James C. Bergen of Bergen & Dykman, counsel to the Bridge Trustees, was recalled and questioned in regard to the Du Bois claim. Mr. Bergen said his memory was defective on that point after such a lapse of time, and he would have to consult records and also his partner. He was excused and at the request of Mr. C. M. Zaring the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when the Du Bois matter will be further investigated.

The late John Du Bois invented, in 1862, a plan for sinking bridge caissons. After the bridge was built, the Du Bois estate sued the Trustees for $1,000,000 damages for alleged infringement of the Du Bois patent in the sinking of the bridge caissons. The Bridge Trustees in 1888 secured the passage of a bill in the Legislature referring the claim to a commission for settlement. The Trustees appointed S. V. White, the Mayor of Brooklyn appointed ex-Judge Gilbert, and the Mayor of New-York appointed ex-Sheriff Clancy. The commission decided the Du Bois estate had no claim, and the courts subsequently confirmed the decision of the commission. The expenses of the commission, paid out of bridge funds by the Trustees, amounted to $24,000.

It is said that a subpoena server for the sub-committee was about to start for the Adirondacks last week on a return for Senator Daniel Bradley, who is badly wanted as a witness, but the server was recalled by Chairman O'Grady of the Cities Committee. Assemblyman Pavey said yesterday that the subpoena server did not go to the Adirondacks because there was a doubt as to the legal right of the messenger to serve the subpoena. Mr. Pavey said he believed Senator Bradley would voluntarily appear before the committee.

A STATE MONUMENT TO LINCOLN

Assemblyman Abell Proposes a Subscription for Its Erection.

ALBANY, July 15.—Assemblyman Abell of Brooklyn, who was the author of the law passed by the last Legislature making Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday, was here to-day. He said that he proposed to have started a private subscription to commence the erection of a State monument to the memory of Lincoln in Albany, and to have the exercises attending the laying of the cornerstone occur on Feb. 12 next, the occasion of the first public observance of Lincoln's Birthday.

Mr. Abell says that New-York was the first State in the Union to make this birthday a legal holiday, and that it is befitting the occasion to erect a monument to Lincoln's name and memory. Plans are already under way toward forming the Lincoln Monument Association for the purpose of raising throughout the State a sum of money sufficient to defray in part the expense of the monument, and next Winter application will be made asking the State Legislature to appropriate money sufficient to complete the work, as it will be a State monument.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON July 15.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: New-Jersey—E. J. Kirk, Lindenwold; New-York—P. T. Wall, Fire Island.

EXCURSION BOATS IN COLLISION

The Mary Patten Damages the Little Silver at the Battery—A Result of Strong Rivalry for Passengers.

The steamboat Mary Patten ran into the steamboat Little Silver yesterday morning while the latter was lying at the wharf at the Battery. A portion of the Little Silver's sternpost was carried away. The boats belong to rival lines running between New-York and Long Branch.

The passengers on the Little Silver became greatly excited, and some women tried to jump overboard. Had it not been for the efforts of the deck hands, a general panic would have prevailed.

The accident, if it was an accident, was due to the rivalry that exists between the lines operating the boats or the Captains of the respective boats. Both Captains are always anxious to obtain as many passengers as possible.

The Mary Patten is scheduled to leave the Battery wharf at 9:15 o'clock A. M., and the Little Silver fifteen minutes later.

The Mary Patten usually reaches the Battery on time, and carries away more passengers than the Little Silver, but yesterday morning she was late in getting away from Jane Street, and when she started down the North River the Little Silver was abreast of her, and making for the Battery wharf at full speed.

It was nip and tuck until the boats were rounding the Battery, when the Mary Patten became blocked by some barges, and the Little Silver passed her and drew up to the dock to embark passengers.

The Captain of the Little Silver had his stern line out, and was hauling it taut, when the Mary Patten's Captain brought his craft up astern and tried to "nose" the other boat away from the wharf.

In this he was unsuccessful, but he struck the Little Silver and carried away part of her sternpost and rail.

The Mary Patten suffered no damage. Her Captain, Capt. Lewis, disclaims responsibility for the act, upon the ground that the Mary Patten was entitled to the wharf, whereas the Mary Patten should have left the dock ten minutes before the time she reached it.

Capt. H. B. Edwards and Pilot H. B. Edwards, Jr., of the Little Silver, blame Capt. Lewis for the act, and say that it was not an accident, but a deliberate and inexcusable attempt to disable their boat.

The Little Silver ran her gangplank ashore, and got most of the 200 passengers who were waiting to go to Long Branch.

The Mary Patten, not being able to tie up to the dock, was backed in, and, with full steam astern, was held in position, with her bow swinging free, while a few passengers passed over her planks, that were held in place on the end of the wharf. She got away from the dock about ten minutes ahead of the Little Silver, which was fully examined before she started on her trip down the bay.

The action of Capt. Lewis of the Mary Patten was called to the attention of President O'Brien of the Dock Board yesterday. He said he would have the matter investigated, and, if he finds that Capt. Lewis was in the wrong, he will not permit him to make landings at the Battery wharf.

There are forty landings made at the wharf each day, and, in the rivalry for business, life is sometimes endangered. It is a common thing for persons to get crowded into boats that they do not wish to take and to be compelled to make "pleasure trips" against their wills.

WALTER HENRY A WITNESS

His Testimony About the Murder of His Father a Disappointment.

THE LETTER ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE

Dr. Shepard Amends the Testimony He Gave at the Inquest as to the Time When Miser Henry Was Killed.

The police court room at Myrtle and Vanderbilt Avenues, Brooklyn, was crowded yesterday during the hearing in the case of William Starr Henry, the "bad son," who is accused of having murdered his father, Charles W. Henry, an aged miser, who lived at 95 South Portland Avenue.

District Attorney James W. Ridgway has all along been of the opinion that it would be a very easy matter to prove conclusively that William, the "bad son," was guilty of the crime. He said that when he got Walter Henry, the "good son," upon the stand, his task would be very light.

But Walter Henry was on the stand yesterday, and District Attorney Ridgway did not get him to give the testimony that was wanted. There was other evidence that did not materially help to aid the police in their view of the case.

The prosecution has claimed that the injuries on Miser Henry's body were inflicted with an axe, but neither the County Physician nor the Coroner was of this opinion.

The accused son was in court. He looked remarkably well, considering that he has been in jail for a month. Morrison Hoyt, the wealthy clubman of Flatbush, who interested Lawyer Backus in the case, was present. He took a deep interest in the hearing before Police Justice Haggerty.

When District Attorney Ridgway announced that he was ready to proceed with the case the Clerk called Dr. A. W. Shepard, the County Physician, who made the autopsy on the body of the murdered man.

Dr. Shepard testified to the same facts given at the Coroner's inquest, except at that time he said that death must have ensued about thirty-six hours before the body was discovered. This would make the time of the murder Thursday morning. Dr. Shepard yesterday said that death must have taken place forty-eight hours before. This would fix the time of the murder as Wednesday night—the time the police claim the crime was committed.

The County Physician said he did not think the murdered man could have lived over fifteen minutes after the injuries had been inflicted.

"Do you think the axe which was shown to you at the inquest was the instrument with which the wounds were inflicted?" asked Mr. Backus.

"No," said Dr. Shepard; "the incised wounds were made with a sharp instrument, and the contused wounds with a blunt instrument. Either one weapon which had a sharp edge and a blunt portion or two instruments were used to cause the wounds—one blunt and the other sharp."

"From the nature of the wounds and the blood you saw on the walls of the basement in Mr. Henry's house, what is your opinion of the condition of the murderer?" asked Mr. Backus.

"I think he would have been spotted with blood, and the instrument would have been stained," was Dr. Shepard's reply. "There was a difference of the degrees of violence which caused the wounds. Some were not violent, and others were. The incised wound over the left eye must have been inflicted with violence, and the contused wound crushing in the skull was inflicted with violence, but the others were not so vigorously given."

Coroner Kene testified that he had noticed blood stains upon the front basement door and the first steps of the stairs leading up to the parlor floor. He also noticed the mark as of a hatchet upon the door. He said:

"I agree with Dr. Shepard, that the wounds were inflicted by different instruments, or different surfaces of the same instrument, and with different degrees of violence. I do not think that Mr. Henry lived a half hour after receiving the blows. I saw the axe at the house, and at the Coroner's inquest, but I did not see any signs on it which I considered blood. There was no indication that the axe had been recently washed."

Coroner Kene testified that he had seen Walter Henry at the South Portland Avenue house on the night of June 14, and had seen a letter which Walter Henry had given him.

This is the letter which was made public at the inquest, and which was written by the murdered man, who handed it to Walter Henry on Wednesday night, the last time that the two are believed to have met. It accused William of being a spendthrift and ended with "he would not stop at murder."

"Walter was reading the letter," said the Coroner, "and I became interested and asked him to hand it to me. He did so, and I kept it."

Policeman William T. Walsh of the Classon Avenue Precinct, who went into the house with Walter the afternoon the murder was discovered, told how Walter had entered the rear second story window. He explained how they went through the house together, and that when the body was discovered Walter said: "This is the work of William."

"Counsel for the defense," said Mr. Ridgway, "does not want you to say, 'This is the work of William.' He wants you to say it was the work of some one else."

Mr. Backus objected to this kind of evidence, and Justice Haggerty said it would not be allowed.

When the policeman had left the stand, District Attorney Ridgway called out: "Walter Henry!

Walter Henry walked firmly to the stand. Every one in the courtroom became very quiet, for it was expected that the witness would give very startling evidence against his brother. At least the District Attorney and the police so expected, but they were doomed to disappointment. In answer to questions Walter said:

"I am married and live in Flatbush. I remember going to my father's house with Policeman Walsh. I desired to get into the house. I had been there before on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday. I last saw my father alive on Wednesday evening at about 5:30. I left then and went to the Beverly House. On Thursday evening I went there again at 5:30. I rang the bell, but could not get in. I called again at 8:30 that same evening and rang the bell, but did not gain admittance. I walked across Fulton street and looked up at the window, but there was no light there. I noticed that a window on the second floor was open. Then I walked through Fort Greene Place and took a trolley car to Flatbush. I wanted to get home, as we had no girl. I next went to the house at 8:30 next morning and could not get in. At 2:30 that afternoon I returned."

"Why didn't you make an effort to get in on Friday morning?" asked Mr. Ridgway.

"Well, I supposed that my father was out, and as I had some business in New-York, I went there. In the afternoon I went to the station house and Policeman Walsh went with me to my father's house. I found the basement windows fastened by a bar. Then I went through a neighbor's house to the roof of the balcony and through the window into my father's room. I noticed that the closet door was open and that there were papers strewn on the floor. I did not know at that time that my father was dead in the house. I had not been in the house from Wednesday night until I went there with the policeman."

Walter identified the letter as the one he had given to Coroner Kene, and said it was written by his father. He continued:

"My brother William had been to see me and spoke of having seen Mr. Harriman and said there were two ways to deal with my father. One was to have him adjudged insane and a committee appointed, and another was to have a suit for separation brought and have him pay for my mother's support. My brother never suggested that we should divide the property.

"My father left an estate, and I am administrator. I found no will and I am now in possession of my father's property. The personal estate, largely bonds and stocks, were kept in a trunk, which, to the best of my belief, is in the property clerk's hands. A good part of the money was done up in packages and was in crisp, new bills. The packages around those bills had lead pencil figures. Father used a lead pencil almost invariably, except when he signed checks."

Walter said he did not have a key to his father's house. He said he had never shown to William the letter which his father had given him, although he had seen his brother the same day that the murder was discovered.

Mr. Ridgway offered the letter in evidence, but Mr. Backus objected.

"It is usual in murder cases," said Mr. Ridgway, "to show a motive. The letter will show the motive of the man for murdering his father."

Mr. Backus contended that the letter was not legal evidence, as it was written before the murder, and had not been communicated to the defendant. Mr. Backus cited a case determined by the Court of Appeals to sustain his argument.

"But," said Mr. Ridgway, "we propose to show that the old gentleman knew of the plot to have him declared insane. The defendant, after striving by legal process to secure his father's money, and being unable to do so, resorted to violence.

"We will show that this man killed his father, and I propose to follow this evidence up with other circumstances which will prove his guilt.

"When I have finished with this man, I hope to have woven a chain around him that will not admit of a doubt, and upon which any twelve honest men will render a verdict of conviction."

Justice Haggerty admitted the letter. It is the one that Mr. Henry handed to his son, and which began: "Dear Walter," and which ends by saying that "he would not stop at murder," referring to William.

Charles Schwertholm, who has a barber's shop at 99 South Portland Avenue, testified that he saw William at his father's house Thursday evening. William was dressed in dark clothes. The police claim that he wore a blue serge suit.

Prof. Ashael Eaton, the chemist, testified that the police had given to him a shirt which they said was William's, for examination. He had analyzed the stains upon the shirt. He said that the right sleeve appeared to have been washed.

"I cut the sleeve out of the shirt and made an analysis," he said. "I submitted it to more than one test. I found certain stains which, upon examination, contained blood. I made a careful examination of the blood corpuscles.

"I examined the collar, and can say there was no blood on that. The blood I found extended up about six inches above the wristband. The sleeve had been washed above the wristband. My method of examination was to cut out the stained pieces of the cloth, lay them on a piece of plate glass, and scrape them with a scapel. Then I examined what I scraped off under a microscope. The blood was scraped off from portions of the sleeve which apparently had been washed. The wristband did not show much washing. That struck me as peculiar. I could not tell with any degree of certainty the amount of blood. The corpuscles would not show whether they were of the blood of an old or young man. I did not notice any blood on the ax. There was no evidence that it had been washed."

Mr. Ridgway called Frederick C. Gross, a clerk in Justice Haggerty's court, to prove that Mr. Henry was afraid of his son William. The witness testified that Mr. Henry had visited the courtroom the Sunday before the murder was discovered, and wanted his son William arrested.

Recess was taken, and Walter Henry had a short talk with William, and then went out. He brought back two sandwiches, which he gave to William, who ate them in the courtroom. When court was again opened, George T. Riley, the caterer who lives opposite the Henry residence, gave evidence similar to that given at the Coroner's inquest.

Mr. Riley is positive that he saw Mr. Henry at his window Wednesday evening, but the blinds for the first time in years were closed upon Thursday morning. He said he had seen William at the house on the Saturday before the murder, and again on Thursday, after the witness had discovered that the blinds were not open. William tried to get in the house, and then left.

Several other neighbors were also examined, but their testimony only went to show that they had seen William in the vicinity of his father's house Wednesday before the murder was discovered.

Mr. Ridgway asked for an adjournment, and upon agreement, Justice Haggerty set the case for Friday morning next at 10:30 o'clock.

KNOCK-OUT DROPS FOR A TOURIST

Jesse Cook, Son of an English Cotton Merchant, Robbed of $165—Frank Clark Held for Trial for the Theft.

Jesse Cook, who is said to be the eldest son of a rich cotton merchant in Manchester, England, appeared before Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to complain against Frank Clark of 227 West Street, whom he accuses of robbing him of all his money.

Cook arrived in this country a week ago last Saturday, on the White Star liner Teutonic. He had a money belt around his waist. He entered a saloon near the dock to get a drink. Three young men followed and leaned up against the bar near him. Cook ordered a glass of ale. So did the three young men.

Just as the Englishman was about to drink, there was a noise outside which made him turn his head. He left the drink on the bar. One of the young men crowded up to see what the matter was, and passed very near the glass containing the stranger's ale. As his hand went over the glass a few tiny crystals fell into the glass. The crystals were "knock-out drops."

Cook remembers drinking his ale and walking out of the saloon. After that he can recall nothing until he awoke, late in the afternoon, in the street. He does not remember where he was, or the name of the saloon he entered.

When he came to himself he found that every cent of his money—about $165—was gone. He reported the matter to the police and sent home for more money.

The detectives who took the case learned that Clark, who is known as "Shifty Frank," had been seen in Baxter Street buying clothes for two young men named Frank Hamilton and James Reilly. All three were arrested. The latter said they did not know anything about the robbery, except that Clark had told them he had "got some money from England." Magistrate Flammer discharged the two young men and held Clark in $1,000 for trial.

GEORGE REYNOLDS DIES OF LOCKJAW

Dr. F. A. Jewett Says the Disease Was Caused by a Germ.

George Reynolds, a step-brother of Senator William H. Reynolds, died, at his home, Union and Grant Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday evening from lockjaw. He was a carpenter. Two weeks ago he was employed on the new Casino, which is being built in East New-York.

A heavy piece of timber fell on his leg June 28, causing a deep flesh wound. After an ambulance surgeon had dressed the wound, Mr. Reynolds was taken home. Dr. F. A. Jewett of Brooklyn and Dr. McFarland of Woodhaven attended him.

Dr. Jewett says that lockjaw is a disease that may arise from such a wound at any time. He says it is produced by a germ. It floats about in the air, and whatever might be the local treatment of a wound, lockjaw is liable to result.

THE PRINS WILLEM I. ASHORE

Run on the Island of Cubagua, in the Caribbean Sea.

The Dutch steamer Phins Willem I., Capt. Sordrager, of the Royal Dutch West-India Mail Steamship Line, is ashore on the Island of Cubagua in the Caribbean Sea. She sailed from this port June 22 for Hayti. Her agents, Kunhardt & Co., 32 Beaver Street, have received no particulars.

The steamship was built in Amsterdam in 1884. She is 225 feet long, 33 feet broad, and 19 feet deep.

As to That Woolen Mills Deal.

LOWELL, Mass., July 15.—Of the statement that English capitalists are endeavoring to purchase the woolen mills in New-England, August Fels, agent of the Merrimac Woolen Mills, said to-day:

"I have not heard of any attempt to purchase Lowell mills except what I saw in the newspapers. I think the syndicate mentioned is inclined to purchase worsted, instead of woolen, mills. It is possible that the English manufacturers realized by the legislation of the last Congress than Americans will not encourage a large import of foreign goods into this country. As a result, the English capitalists may believe it profitable to invest in New-England."

The International Copyright Law.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President, in accordance with the reciprocity provisions of the new international copyright law, has issued a proclamation extending the privileges of United States copyright to publications copyrighted in Spain. Satisfactory official assurances were recently given the State Department that in Spain and her provinces and colonial possessions the law permits to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to the subjects of Spain.

OFFICES QUICKLY CREATED

The Dock Board Makes Places for Fourteen Men.

PRESIDENT O'BRIEN KNOWS THEM NOT

They Were "Recommended" to the Board—To Be Called Assistant Dockmasters and to Get $90 a Month.

The Commissioners of the Department of Docks held an open session yesterday. It transacted some routine business and then appointed fourteen men to positions that are new to the department.

The men were appointed as Assistant Dockmasters. As "Assistant Dockmasters," they are to perform certain duties that the Dockmasters do not perform, and are to be entirely independent of the Dockmasters.

The labors that they will have to perform are partially set forth in a resolution offered by President O'Brien at the meeting yesterday, and voted for by Commissioners Einstein and Marks. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That for the proper classification of commerce, and to enable the department to provide suitable accommodations for all vessels employed therein, Assistant Dockmasters shall be appointed, whose duties shall be to keep a record of the names and class of vessels using and occupying the piers and bulkheads within the limits of their respective districts; also the names of masters and consignees, tonnage of vessels, the port of shipment, character of cargo, and the date of arrival and departure of each vessel; which duties shall be personally performed by them and their reports made directly to the department each day, said officers being entirely independent of the Dockmasters. The hours of said Assistant Dockmasters shall be from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., unless they shall perform such other duties, from time to time, as are not assigned to Dockmasters and as may be designated by the Board of Docks.

The appointments that were made under this resolution were determined upon some time ago, but the board was uncertain as to its authority to appoint Assistant Dockmasters. While holding the appointments in abeyance the board asked Corporation Counsel Scott to give it an opinion. He did so, and in it he stated that under the law Dockmasters cannot have assistants to perform their duties, but if the board created new duties for the new appointees to perform it mattered little what they were called. This opinion suited the board, the positions were created, and some one named the persons to fill them.

"Who are these men who have been appointed?" President O'Brien was asked after the meeting.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Do you mind stating who appointed them?

"I don't know. They were recommended to us."

"Have you ever seen any of them?" the President was asked.

"No," he replied.

"Are any of them negro men?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Do any of them live in Brooklyn?"

"I do not know," said Mr. O'Brien.

"Do you know to what political party any of them belong?"

"We pay no attention to the politics of the men we appoint. They're all reformers."

"Will they have to be examined by the Civil Service Board?"

"No."

"Are they specially qualified for the work they will have to perform?" Mr. O'Brien was asked.

"Four of them are said to be old sea Captains," he said.

President O'Brien apparently knew nothing of the fourteen men that the board appointed "to perform such duties from time to time as may be designated by the Board of Docks," in return for which they are each to draw $90 a month as salary.

Commissioner Marks said: "Old sea Captains should be cared for because they was not capable of doing much." Mr. Einstein said nothing, except to suggest names.

The names and addresses of the men appointed were given out yesterday, as follows: Patrick Flanagan of 166 East Eighty-first Street, Andrew Biser of 695 Ninth Avenue, Emmanuel Lubishiner of 106 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Louis S. Greener of 147 West Forty-fourth Street, Charles F. Bruder of 138 West Sixty-seventh Street, Thomas F. Geary of 168 Hester Street, Theodore Katz of 30 First Street, Harry C. Delano of 101 Waverley Place, John J. Keefe of 673 Broadway, Charles Howard of 136 East Forty-eighth Street, Francis R. Purcell of 947 Park Avenue, Max Brueker of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, C. Elliott Collins of 203 Broadway, and George A. Dearborn of 22 Beaver Street.

Geary, Keefe, Collins, and Dearborn are the ones said to be old sea Captains." Their homes are probably on the bounding deep, as their names do not appear in the City Directory for 1895. The name of George A. Dearborn is in the Brooklyn Directory for 1895. His business is given as that of a shipmaster, and his residence as 68 South Elliott Place. Perhaps he is one of the appointees.

The board directed its Secretary to ask the Corporation Counsel to give it an opinion upon Mr. Cornell's right to collect rent and wharfage for the pier at the foot of Jane Street. Mr. Cornell pays the department $4,500 a year for the pier, and receives $7,320 a year for it from persons who use it for steamboat purposes, under leases extending for from three to five years.

The board also directed Treasurer Einstein to send a bill to the Knickerbocker Ice Company for the use of platforms that it has constructed in the river on land owned by the city. The company has placed at $1,662.50 a year. If the board succeeds in getting the rent paid for this year, it may make an effort to collect for past years.

A copy of an opinion given by Acting Corporation Counsel Turner to Controller Fitch was read. In it Mr. Turner says the Controller must pay the wages of all men certified to him as having been on the pay rolls of the Dock Department, and who were appointed at regular meetings prior to May 1, 1895, and that for such persons no examination and certification by the Civil Service Board was or is necessary. This will enable about 300 men to get three weeks' pay that has been withheld by the Controller.

MRS. DUDGEON SUES FOR A SEPARATION

Charges Her Husband, Franklin P. Dudgeon, with Cruel Treatment.

Mrs. Eleanor Amanda Dudgeon has applied to Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for alimony and counsel fee in a suit for separation from Franklin P. Dudgeon of Locust Valley, L. I. The defendant's father, Richard Dudgeon, died last April, leaving an estate valued at $1,000,000.

Franklin P. Dudgeon was arrested in 1888, charged with having been concerned in the death of Kate Cody, who died in a Flatbush Avenue flat under peculiar circumstances. He was indicted for complicity in the cause that led to the death of the young woman, and was tried in 1889. The jury failed to agree, and subsequently the indictment was dismissed.

Mrs. Dudgeon was married to the defendant July 14, 1891. She charges him with cruel and inhuman treatment. On one occasion, she says, he took a revolver and threatened to kill her.

When his father died, Mrs. Dudgeon says, she wanted to wear mourning, but her husband threatened to horsewhip her if she did.

Mrs. Dudgeon says that her husband owns a steam launch, and is now having a yacht built which is to cost $5,000. She believes he is worth $250,000 and has an income of $7,000 a year.

Dudgeon denies the allegation, and says his wife is addicted to the use of cocaine. He also declares that his income is not as much as his wife supposes.

La Normandie's Damage Undetermined.

No effort was made yesterday to determine the damage the cargo of La Normandie sustained by the fire in her hold. The underwriters and appraisers went to the French Line dock, but decided to wait until this morning before removing the hatches from the compartment in which the fire was discovered. The goods damaged are fine gloves, laces, silks, and dressed skins.

A Child Burned to Death.

Annie Dun, three years old, whose parents live in three small rooms on the top floor of a five-story tenement at 529 West Forty-eighth Street, was burned to death yesterday while left locked in. She found a box of matches on the mantel.

SUICIDE OF CHARLES W. KIMBALL

The Produce Exchange Broker Found Dead in His Room, with Gas Flowing from Jets—Cause for the Deed Unknown.

Charles W. Kimball, a broker who lived at the Hotel Empire, Sixty-third Street, between the Boulevard and Columbus Avenue, was found dead in his bed early yesterday morning under circumstances which lead the police to believe that he committed suicide. No cause can be assigned for his act by those who knew Mr. Kimball.

The suicide was discovered by George P. Brown, a newspaper man, who occupies the room adjoining that of Mr. Kimball. There is a door between the two rooms, and when Mr. Brown entered his chamber he noticed a strong odor of gas. He tested the gas jets in his room and found them all right.

Mr. Brown and Andrew Cooper, the night watchman, burst open the door of Mr. Kimball's room, and found him dead. The room was filled with gas, which was escaping from two burners, each of which was turned on full. The windows were tightly closed, and a quantity of clothing had been placed against the cracks around the door.

Against this clothing a trunk had been placed, while, as a further precaution against the odor of gas being detected, a wad of cotton had been stuffed into the mouth of the speaking tube.

An ambulance surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital said the man had been dead for some time before the body was found.

No letters were found in the room which would furnish a clue to the cause which led Mr. Kimball to take his life.

Manager Quinn of the hotel said he had known Mr. Kimball twelve years. While he was affable and chatted freely with many people, he was reserved upon matters touching himself, and had impressed Mr. Quinn as a man who had withdrawn himself from social relations with his friends and relatives, if he had any. He moved into the hotel Sept. 24, last year, the day before it was opened, and had lived there ever since, spending most of his time between his room and his office in the Produce Exchange Building, where he conducted his business as broker.

Mr. Kimball entered the hotel shortly before 12 o'clock Sunday night, and chatted pleasantly with the night clerk before going to his room.

At the office of Rohe & Brother, provision dealers at 264 and 266 West Thirty-third Street, it was said that Mr. Kimball was the firm's representative on the Produce Exchange, and had acted in that capacity for years. He was fifty-three years old, unmarried, a Seventh Regiment veteran, and appeared to have few or no friends. His accounts with the firm were in proper condition.

COL. GOTT NEGLECTED DETAILS

THESE, HE SAYS, WERE LEFT TO THE CARE OF OTHERS.

Purchases of Hay in the Kings County Charities Department Increased Sevenfold in Two Years.

Col. B. Frank Gott, the former Commissioner of Charities in Brooklyn, who, while being examined before the Assembly committee last week, could not remember a number of important matters connected with his administration, was again upon the witness stand yesterday when the committee continued its investigation in the Brooklyn City Court room.

In answer to the question as to the location of new buildings at the County Farm, Col. Gott said they were not put where he wanted them.

Q.—Didn't you know that the buildings were located in holes? A.—There was a ravine in the rear of one of them.

Q.—And didn't it require 1,000,000 bricks to fill up that ravine—more than the number required to put up the buildings? A.—I don't know; I heard something of that kind, though.

Q.—Do you know whether there is any record of the delay in electric lighting? A.—No.

Col. Gott admitted that he once refused to grant a requisition for a box of chocolate, and one of prepared soup, but he did not remember saying that the reason he did so was because, as he didn't have them on his own table, he would not allow county patients to have them.

Mr. Hirsh asked Col. Gott how it was that the butter for officers had increased 52,000 pounds between 1890 and 1892, but Col. Gott did not know.

"Didn't the increase come to your attention?" asked Assemblyman Hennessy.

"Not especially so," replied Col. Gott; "the 141,000 pounds of officers' butter, it must be remembered, was distributed among a number of institutions."

Q.—You never figured that you were favoring any contractor? A.—No.

Q.—Did it never strike you that balanced bids involve the possibility of a large profit to contractors? A.—I never figured it up.

Q.—In the seven years you were in office did you ever pay attention to a single item? A.—I did not deem it necessary. The Superintendents and storekeepers looked out for the details.

Mr. Hirsh questioned Col. Gott about the supplies of beef, poultry, hay, and straw, but the witness said he left these things to the Superintendents. He could not explain why so much of the high-priced articles were used, and so little of the low-priced ones.

Q.—It appears that in two years you increased the use of hay from 29,930 pounds to 142,610 pounds. Did you boil your horses on hay? A.—Horses were fed with hay, Sir.

Q.—How does it come that the number of horses was not materially increased in those two years, while the hay furnished was seven times as great in the second year? A.—I only know that Commissioner Murphy and the Secretary of the board got up the schedules, with my advice. I took the usual interest in the schedules.

Q.—Ah! The usual interest. It app

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railway Stocks Continue to Resist Bear Pressure.

THE INDUSTRIALS GENERALLY LOWER

Sharp Declines in Tennessee Coal and Iron and Leather Preferred—Strength in the Coal Group and the Grangers.

MONDAY, P. M.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was the feature of the market at the opening. In the first ten minutes it sold down to 33¾, having closed on Saturday at 37¼, but at the decline received support, which carried it back to 36. The last sale was at 35¼, making the net loss for the day 2 points. The weakness was due to liquidation, as the result of a story published in a morning paper asserting that the capitalization of the company is inflated, that there is a large floating debt, and that the plant is so antiquated that large sums of money will have to be expended before it can be profitably operated. Leather preferred also attracted attention by breaking over 3 per cent., with only a feeble rally. Tobacco was also heavy at a loss of 1¼ points, its final price being 107¼ on the dividend of 3 per cent.

Sugar and Chicago Gas were attacked by the bear traders, but both showed considerable resistance, and at the close were only fractionally lower. Distillers was under pressure, but held well, its net decline being only ⅝. The usual batch of bear dispatches reached the Street from Chicago and Peoria, but every one interested knows the source from which they come, and they produce little effect. The former Directors of the company who used its funds for speculative purposes are still short of the stock, and they are using every effort to depress its price, in order that they may cover their outstanding contracts. The reorganization party, however, is not disturbed by market fluctuations, but is proceeding quietly and steadily, with its business of rehabilitating the property.

In view of the continued efforts of the bear traders to buck the market, the general list holds remarkably firm. The coal stocks show so much strength that people who believe that "the tape talks" are forced to the conclusion that the settlement of the difficulties of the trade is not very far away. The strength of the Granger stocks is not surprising in the face of the very satisfactory character of the crop reports. The low-priced specialties all hold well, the effort to force liquidation having thus far proved an entire failure.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in fair demand, and the supply was equal to all requirements. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper increased somewhat in supply and the demand continued good. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $69,733,704, and the balances were $6,496,745. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $991,121.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ½@9-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for 60-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.88¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¾ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67¼, and 1,000 at 67½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,483,461
Imports for the same period	21,508,433
Net exports	$11,975,028
Net exports to date, 1894	50,705,542
Net exports to date, 1893	60,609,073
Net exports to date, 1892	39,498,543

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

National Lead pf	⅞
New-Jersey Central	1¼

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	¾
American Tobacco	¾
Canadian Pacific	1
Chicago Gas	2
Delaware & Hudson	¾
Iowa Central pf	¾
Mobile & Ohio	1½
New-York & New-England	¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1
U. S. Leather pf	2
	27⅛

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	158¾
Broadway	240
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Central National	119
Chase National	500
Chatham	350
Chemical	4,100
City	440
Citizens'	137
Commerce	182
Continental	100
Corn Exchange	122¾
East River	280
Fifth Avenue	130
First National	2,700
First National of Staten Island	150
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	175
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	62
German-American	350
Germania	115
Greenwich	390
Hanover	1,000
Hudson River	310
Importers & Traders'	150
Irving	510
Leather Manufacturers'	135
Manhattan	165
Market & Fulton	196
Mechanics'	210
Mechanics & Traders'	180
Mercantile	140
Merchants'	165
Merchants' Exchange	131
Metropolitan	115
Metropolis	2
Mount Morris	400
Nassau	100
New-York	150
New-York County	224
New-York National Exchange	540
Ninth National	100
Nineteenth Ward	115
National Bank of North America	125
Oriental	138
Pacific	200
Park	180
Phenix	270
Republic	113¾
Seaboard National	153½
Second National	165
Seventh National	300
Shoe & Leather	100
Southern National	90
State of New-York	140
Third National	106¼
Tradesmen's	105
United States National	91
West Side	180
Western National	280
	110

Twenty shares of Germania sold at 400.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147½	147½	147¼	147½	147	....	5
American Cotton Oil	26	26	25¾	25¾	25½	25⅞	1,020
American Express	74	74	74	74	73¾	74	200
American Sugar Refining	115	115	115	115	113	115	6
American Sugar Refining pf	107	107½	106	106¾	106¾	107	10
†American Tobacco	93⅝	100	90⅝	100	100	100¼	34,981
†American Tobacco pf	108½	109½	107⅜	107½	107⅜	108	350
A., T. & S. F., 1st in. pd	113	113	113	113	112	115	19,620
Canada Southern	97⅛	101⅜	97¼	101⅜	10	10¼	210
Canadian Pacific	53⅞	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	53⅜	54	750
Central Pacific	57	57	57	57	57	59	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	18½	18½	18½	18½	18¼	19	100
Chicago Gas	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	21⅜	200
Chicago & Northwestern	56⅛	56¼	55	55⅝	55⅝	55½	1,550
Chicago & Northwestern pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	99	17,010
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	85⅝	85⅝	85	85⅜	85⅜	85⅞	10,300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68½	68½	68	68⅜	68⅜	45½	130
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122	123	13,880
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac	71½	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	71⅝	71¾	2,150
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38¾	38¾	38	38	38⅜	38¾	935
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	92	92	92	92	....	....	50
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	24½	25¼	24½	25½	24¾	25¼	41
Consolidated Coal	32½	32½	32¼	32¾	32⅜	....	100
Delaware & Hudson	130	130¼	129¾	130	129½	130⅛	509
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	10	100
Erie Tel. & Tel	20½	20½	19⅝	20⅜	20	....	19,600
General Electric	58	58	58	58	58	58⅜	150
Iowa Central	35⅜	35⅜	35½	35¾	35⅜	35⅞	930
Iowa Central pf	33¼	33½	33	33¾	33¾	11	30
Lachede Gas	25	25	25	25	24½	25	102
Lake Erie & Western	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25⅝	25	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	85	85	84¾	84¾	83⅝	84¾	1,000
Lake Shore	147	148	147	148	147½	148½	35
Long Island Traction	9⅞	10	9½	9⅝	9⅝	10	610
Long Isl. Trac., 1st in. pd	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾	15	1,441
Louisville & Nashville	59½	59½	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¾	100
Louisville, N. A. & C	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	1,100
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf	26½	26½	25⅝	26¼	25¾	26½	275
Minneapolis & St. Louis	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	11¾	12	475
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20	21	695
Missouri Pacific	47	47	47	47	46	46½	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32¾	632
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18¾	2,110
Mobile & Ohio	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37½	37¼	37½	210
Morris & Essex	23½	23½	23¼	23¾	23½	24	1,850
*National Lead Co	163	163	163	163	....	....	200
*National Lead Co. pf	33¾	34⅜	33⅞	34⅝	34⅜	....	100
National Linseed Oil	90¾	91⅜	90¾	91⅝	91	91½	1,124
New-Jersey Central	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	20⅝	20¾	575
New-York Central	101½	103¼	101½	103¼	102⅜	103¼	10
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	101	101¼	101	101¼	101	101½	1,330
New-York & New-Haven	48¼	48¼	47½	47⅝	47½	48½	70
N. Y., L. E. & W	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	1,240
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10½	10
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	28	28½	1,350
Norfolk & Western	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24½	24	24⅜	100
North American	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	250
Northern Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	100
Northern Pacific pf	18	18½	18	18	17⅝	18¼	361
Ontario & Western	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	18	200
Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	29	100
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅜	18⅞	17⅞	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	19,740
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C	160	160	160	160	160	163	79
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	116	116	116	116	115	116	10
St. Louis Southwestern	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	25
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17½	250
St. Paul & Duluth	28	28	28	28	28	30	100
St. Paul & Omaha	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39¾	39	40	200
Southern Pacific	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24⅜	250
Southern Railway	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14⅝	925
Southern Railway pf	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	43	1,889
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36	36	33⅞	35¼	35⅛	35⅜	13,130
Texas Pacific	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13	13¼	120
Union Pacific	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼	100
United States Cordage	4	4	4	4	4¼	4½	145
United States Rubber	39⅜	39⅜	39	39⅝	39	39¾	5
United States Rubber pf	93	93	93	93	93	93¾	1,310
*United States Leather	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	16	16¾	150
*United States Leather pf	86	86	82¾	83⅜	83	83¼	4,340
Wabash	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	13,800
Western Union Telegraph	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93¼	94	100
*Western Union Beef	91	91	90⅞	90⅞	90⅜	90⅞	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	10	11	967
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	17	225
	54	54	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½	3,465
Total sales							265
							215,097

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67⅛	67½	67⅛	67½	.67	67¼	21,000

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st 5,000 .... 41½
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s tr. r. 16,000 .... 76¼
30,000 .... 76¾
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A. Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid 3,000 29
Atlantic & Pac Inc 9,000 .... 4½
10,000 .... 4⅞
Austin & N'w'n 1st 6,000 91
9,000 92
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 1,000 .... 113⅜
5,000 .... 113⅜
Brooklyn City 1st 500 .... 112½
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 1,000 .... 100¾
Bklyn. W. & W. Co 5s 2,000 .... 107⅜
Bur. C Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 8,000 .... 97⅞
Bur. C. R & N 1st 1,000 .... 106⅜
Canada So 1st Gtd 3,000 .... 109⅞
Cent'l of N J G M 5s 2,000 .... 115⅞
Registered 10,000 115
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 6,000 112
Ches & O Gen 4½s 4,000 83
3,000 .... 83⅜
1,000c 83½
6,000 83
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 10,000 .... 93⅜
Chic, Bur & N 5s 20,000 .... 105½
10,000 .... 105⅜
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 5,000 .... 119⅜
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 2,000 101
1,000s3 .... 101¼
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000 .... 91⅜
1,000 .... 91⅞
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 5,000 100
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000 47
4,000 .... 46⅞
5,000 .... 46¾
Chic & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933 1,000 110
25-year Deb 5s 2,000s3 .... 106½
Chic & N W S F 5s 1,000 .... 108¾
Chic & N W Ext 4s 2,000 .... 101½
Colorado Midl'd 4s Trust Co Certfs 23,000 26
Total sales

Chic, R I & Pac 6s 2,000 .... 128¾
Chic, R I & P Ext 6s tr. r. 19,000 105
Col & Ninth Av 1st 5,000 .... 110⅜
3,000 .... 110¼
9,000 .... 110⅜
3,000 .... 110¼
5,000 .... 110¾
2,000 .... 110½
Denver & Rio G 4s 5,000 .... 87¼
Gul & Iron R'ge 1st 2,000 .... 96¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 10,000 109
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 25,000 100
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 6,000 .... 101⅞
1,000 102
Erie Cons Gold 7s 10,000 .... 134½
Evansv & T H 1st 2,000 111
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s 3,000 88
Grand R & Ind 4½s 1,000 111
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 2,000 .... 71½
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 5s 1,000 .... 80½
2,000 81
Kanawha & Mich 4s 9,000 .... 79¼
Laclede Gaslight Co of St Louis 1st 5s 6,000 .... 96¼
L S & M S 2d Coupon 3,000 123
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 7,000 .... 110⅜
3,000 .... 110⅜
9,000 .... 110⅜
3,000 .... 110½
Long Island Con 5s 1,000 122
Lo, N A & Chic 1st 1,000 .... 111½
Mich Cent'l Cons 7s 8,000 .... 120½
Mil, L S & W'n 1st 10,000 .... 131⅜
Mil & N'n 1st, 1910, Main Line 1,000 .... 116¼
Mil & St Paul 1st Terminal 5s 4,000 .... 110½
1,000 .... 110¾
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 10,000 95
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 3,000 .... 87½
500 88
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 14,000 62
10,000s3 .... 61⅝
2,000 .... 61½
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000s5f 87¾
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 5,000 68
10,000c 68¼

N Y Cent'l 1st Reg 5,000 .... 122½
N Y Cent'l Deb 5s 8,000s20f 119
N Y Elevated 1st 7s 5,000c 107
N Y & Harl 1st Reg 11,000 .... 116½
N Y, N H & H 4s Cn Deb Certfs 1,000 145
Small Bonds 200 145
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 27,000 .... 93¾
North Pac Cons 5s 13,000 .... 40⅞
15,000 41
1,000 .... 40⅞
4,000 .... 40⅝
North Pac 1st Coup 22,000 116
North Pac 1st Reg 10,000 .... 115½
Nor Pac 2d Coup 5,000 101
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 2,000 51
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Receipts 2,000 .... 94½
Oregon R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s Trust Receipts 25,000 64
Oreg Short Line 6s 6,000 .... 98¾
1,000 .... 98¾
Trust Co Certfs 20,000 .... 98¾
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Receipts 5,000 46
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 9,000s3 .... 104¼
7,000 .... 104½
Peo & Eastern 1st 9,000 .... 82¼
Peo & Pekin U'n 2d 5,000 .... 71½
Philа & Reading 1st Pref Inc 5,000 34
6,000 .... 34½
2d Pref Inc 3,000 .... 20⅜
7,000 .... 20⅞
3d Pref Inc 10,000 .... 15½
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s 1,000s3 78
Rich & Danville 6s 18,000 120
Rio Grande W'n 1st 3,000 77
7,000 .... 76⅝
Rome, W & Og Cons 14,000 119
St Jo & Grand I 1st 6,000 62
St L & T H 1st 5s 3,000 105
St L & Iron Mt 5s 3,000 .... 82¼
St L Southw'n 1st 2,000 81
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 17,000 .... 39¾

St L & San Fr 2d Class B 500 .... 115½
St L & S F G M 6s 5,000 .... 108¾
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 2,000 .... 104⅝
San A & Ar Pass 4s 3,000 .... 65¼
2,000 65
Savannah & W 1st Trust Receipts 4,000 .... 62¾
18,000 .... 62¾
Scioto Val & N E 2,000 .... 82½
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000 .... 106¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s 6,000 .... 93¾
2,000s3 .... 93¾
11,000 .... 93¾
4,000 .... 93¾
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s Tenn Div 6s 3,000 95
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000 93
5,000 .... 93¼
2,000 .... 93¼
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 2,000 31
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 5,000 110
Tol, Peo W'n 4s 1,000 .... 77¾
Tol, St. L & K City 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000 50
Union Pac 1st, 1896 6,000 .... 106⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1897 2,000 107
3,000 107
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000 .... 107¾
8,000 .... 107⅝
1,000 .... 107¼
3,000 .... 107¼
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 1,000 98
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 3,000 40
Wabash R R 1st 3,000 .... 107¼
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 10,000 .... 76½
3,000 .... 76¾
5,000 77
5,000 .... 76¾
7,000 77
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000 105
9,000 .... 105⅛
2,000 105
W'n N Y & Penn Gen 30,000 .... 47¼
Wheeling & L E 1st Wheeling Div 5,000 .... 93⅜
Wiscon Cent'l Co 1st 1,000 50
2,000 .... 55½
Trust Receipts 10,000 56
10,000 .... 56¼
| | $1,060,700 |

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	10	....
Alton & Terre Haute	63	65
American Coal	91¾	....
American District Telegraph	30	40
American T. & C	94½	97
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅜	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	63½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	82	102
*Bay State Gas	19	23
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	....
Boston A. L. pf	103	105
Brunswick Co	2¼	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	21	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	58
Bur., C. R. & N	43½	....
Cedar F. & M	....	10
Chicago & Alton	157	161
Chicago & Alton pf	170	....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55	56
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99	100
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	....
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	8¼	9
Col. & H. Coal	5	6
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	....
Consolidated Gas Company	141½	143
Delaware, Lackawanna & West	163¾	163¾
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅜	15½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¼	48
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	46½	....
Detroit Gas	29	....
*D., S. S. & A	6	7
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	98¾	99½
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	44
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	53	....
Flint & P. M	14½	16
Flint & P. M. pf	40	44
Great Northern pf	127	131
G. B. & W., t. r	¾	1⅜
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	2¼	3½
Homestake	23	....
Illinois Central	98½	99
Illinois Steel Co	72	74½
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	17½	18½
Jollet & Chicago	160	....
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	16½	....
Laclede Gas pf	81	86
Long Island	86	88
L., St. L. & T	....	1½
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	106⅞	107½	106	107	14,380
At., T. & S. F.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	260
Oil City Imp. 25s	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	100
Am. Tobacco	108¼	108¼	107½	107½	240
Am. C. Oil	26	26	26	26	10
C. & W	98⅝	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	500
Cent. of N. J.	103	103	103	103	20
Ches. & Ohio.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	120
Chi. Gas	56	56¼	55	55⅝	5,880
L., N. A. & C.	8½	8½	8½	8½	20
L., N. A. & C. pf.	26	26	26	26	30
L. & N	59⅜	59½	59⅜	59⅜	280
Mo. Pacific	32⅝	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	160
Nat. Lead	33⅞	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜	190
North. P. pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	10
New-England	48½	48¼	48¼	48¼	10
Phil. & Read.	18	18⅞	18	18⅞	6,900
St. L. S. W.	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	350

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1895.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., R. I. & P.	71⅝	71½	71⅛	71¼	1,000
C., B. & Q.	85¼	85¾	85⅛	85½	3,050
C., M. & St. P.	68¼	68½	68	68⅜	9,210
Col. Fuel & I.	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	37⅜	10
Dist. & C. F.	20⅜	20½	19⅝	20	2,440
Gen. Electric	35½	35¾	35½	35⅝	90
Total sales					48,270

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
B'y & 7th Av con	113½	113½	113½	113½	$2,000
C. & N. P. 5s	48¾	49½	46½	46½	7,000
M., K. & T. 2d	62	62	62	62	5,000
Ore. Imp. 5s	51	51	51	51	3,000
Phil. & Read. 1st pf. inc. 34	34	34	34	34	10,000
Total sales					$50,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
G'ld & Curry	.47	.47	.47	.47	300
G'ld & Curry	.47	.47	.47	.47	300
Chollar	.75	.75	.75	.75	300
Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22	200
Total sales					1,400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	67⅛	68⅜	65½	67⅜	1,518,000

Oil.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certificates	.160	160	160	160	5,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
‡Acker, Merrall & Condit	95	100
American Bank Note	45	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf	43	....
American Typefounders	4¼	5¼
American Typefounders' pf	....	35
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104¾	106
Atlantic Trust (new)	185	192
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car	23¼	24¾
Barney & Smith pf. stock	75	....
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Beckton Construction pf	68	....
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	124	130
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	202
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	....
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	....
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	....
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ex.) 5s	87½	89½
Brooklyn City Railroad	177½	179
Brooklyn Traction	17½	18½
Brooklyn Traction pf	66	68
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	105
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	85½	86¾
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	148	154
Celluloid Company stock	63	63
†Cent. & South American Tel.	118	124
Central Cross-Town	115	....
Central Gas L. Co., New-York	185	200
Central National Bank	150	160
Cent. Park, North & East River	118	121
Central Railroad of Ga. deb.	163½	165½
Central R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	123	124½
Central Trust Company	1020	....
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	5½	54
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	2¾	2⅝
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	15	....
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90¼	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	160	....
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100	....
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	92½	....
Continental Trust	164	168
Cramp Shipyard stock	85	89
Detroit Gas stock	29	....
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R	93	95
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	172½	173½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	106	108
Ensley Land Company	¾	1¾
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	80	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	195	198
Eighth Avenue	325	335
Evans. & Rich. R. R. gtd. 5s	50	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	740	....
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	300	....
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 1st	114½	....
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57½	60
42d St. & Grand St. Railroad	58	61
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	310	325
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84½
Garfield National Bank	73½	75
Gold & Stock Telegraph	450	....
*Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	110
Hock. V. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	....
Holland Trust stock	....	80
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	78	81
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	102½	105
Henderson Bridge 6s	112	....
Herring-Hall-Marvin	5	8
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	42
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104	....
‡Hudson River Telephone	39	45
*Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	106
Indianapolis Gas stock	....	152
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	69
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	78¼	80
International Ocean Telegraph	105¾	....
Iron Steamboat	4¾	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	....	60
Journeay & Burnham	50	....
Journeay & Burnham pf	45	....
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	97½	....
Kings County Elevated	90	94
*Knickerbocker Trust Company	5½	8½
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	173	....
Lafayette

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
41 and 43 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic A. Constable,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. Mck. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY REORGANIZATION.

The time for the deposit of stock of the Long Island Traction Company with the Central Trust Company of New-York, under the terms previously advertised, has been extended until and including July 23, after which date no stock will be received, except on such penalty as the committee may impose.

There have been deposited with the Trust Company, under the plan, over 280,000 shares of stock, and numerous letters received by the Committee from persons abroad and at a distance indicate that a large number of the outstanding shares will be deposited.

The payment of the final assessment on stock deposited will be received by the Central Trust Company up to and including Sept. 4.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
JOHN G. JENKINS,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
ALFRED J. POUCH,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

I OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE,

$100,000
ERIE
Gold Receiver's Certificates,

Due April 1, 1898. Interest April and October. Redeemable at par and interest on 30 days' notice.

At 100 5-8 and interest.

Pays 5 3-8 per cent. if redeemed at end of one year.

Pays 5 3-4 per cent. if redeemed at maturity.

A short and safe investment, paying better than a real estate mortgage or commercial paper.

F. J. LISMAN,
10 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. Treasury Department, No. 5003.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1895.

The following bonds of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 19, 37, 48, 52, 57, 60, 93, 114, 124, 183, 143, 151, 165, 177, 179, 234, 258, 295, 332, 355, 358, 427, 493, 467, 476, 488, and 493, have this day been drawn by lot for redemption by the undersigned Trustees, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 20 Broad St., on the 1st day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WILLIAM MAHL, Trustee.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

United States Cordage Co.
REORGANIZATION.

New-York, July 12th, 1895.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of holders of the securities of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY, have extended the time for the deposit of securities to and including **July 26th, 1895,** under the plan of reorganization:

1. The plan proposed was arrived at after a careful examination of the property and business of the Cordage Company by disinterested persons familiar with the business and competent to judge.

2. The total of fixed charges proposed by the plan is the limit which the reorganized company should assume, and all that a consideration for the interests of bondholders and stockholders alike will warrant.

3. New capital, as proposed in the present plan, is absolutely necessary, and at an early day.

4. An underwriting in full has been obtained; no other plan is proposed, and no other underwriting exists; and an abandonment of the plan, with a subsequent closing of the going business of the Company, would be simply disastrous.

Deposits to be made with the **Manhattan Trust Company of New-York** as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds, without assessment.

Guaranteed Stock, with first installment of **$5.00** per share.

Preferred Stock, with first installment of **$2.50** per share.

Common Stock, with first installment of **$1.25** per share.

Deposits of the above securities will not be received after **JULY 26TH, 1895,** except in the discretion of the Committee, and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF
The United States Cordage Co.:

A plan of reorganization has been formed under which you have been invited to deposit your bonds with the Manhattan Trust Company. It appears to be the best of which circumstances admit. New money has to be raised, and no plan to raise it, except by a first lien, has yet been suggested. We have deposited our bonds and those we represent, and advise the prompt acceptance of this plan and the deposit of bonds under it as the only means, in our judgment, of averting further heavy losses. We believe that if the mills are closed and the business of the company passes to competitors, further disaster will result to the bondholders.

New-York, July 12, 1895.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
W. W. SHERMAN,
Prest. of Natl. Bk. Commerce.
G. G. WILLIAMS,
Prest. Am. Exchange Natl. Bank.
DUMONT CLARKE,
Prest. Chemical Natl. Bank.

REORGANIZATION
Central Railroad and Banking Co. OF GEORGIA.

Sufficient deposits of securities have been already made to render the Plan of Reorganization operative according to its terms.

Under agreement reached between Messrs. **Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan,** intending purchasers, and the Savannah & Western Bondholders' Protective Committee, the Plan of Reorganization has been modified, in accordance with its terms, as to the allotment, classes, and amounts of securities to Savannah & Western Bondholders.

It has also been amended in the allotment of securities to the Savannah & Atlantic Bondholders.

Copies of the Plan of Reorganization as modified can be obtained at the Mercantile Trust Company, or office of Messrs. Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan, Mutual Life Building, and the Southern Bank, Savannah, Georgia.

All holders of stock and securities covered by the Plan (except Savannah & Western Bonds, which should be deposited with the Borg Committee) are hereby notified that their securities must be deposited with the undersigned, or the Southern Bank, Savannah, Georgia, on or before July 25th, 1895, in order to entitle them to any participation in said Plan. The purchasers reserve the right to exclude or impose terms upon any securities tendered after such date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Depository.

By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

July 12, 1895.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned, having been requested by the holders of a large amount of second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds and stock of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company, to act as a committee to formulate and carry out a plan for the reorganization of said railroad, request the holders of said second mortgage bonds and stock to send their addresses and amounts of their holdings to any member of the committee, in order that they may receive copies of said plan as soon as prepared.

New-York, June 24th, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
President Manhattan Trust Company,
1 Nassau St., New-York.

JAMES D. SMITH,
of James D. Smith & Co.,
42 Broad St., New-York.

JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co.,
47 Exchange Place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St., New-York, July 10, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable August 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed from July 25 to that date.

GEORGE W. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, July 15, 1895.
78TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar St., New-York, to stockholders of record on this date.

C. C. LITTLE, Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, July 15, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 204.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for June, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of August. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., July 15, 1895.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Malden Lane,
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 69.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable August 1, 1895, at the Office of the Corbin Banking Co., New-York City. Transfers books close July 16 and reopen August 2, 1895. GEO. S. EDGELL, Treasurer.

New-York, July 15, 1895.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, July 17, 1895,

At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

30 shares German-American Insurance Co.
100 shares Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
952 shares Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
30 shares Brooklyn Warehouse & Dry Dock Co.
12 shares Ninth National Bank.
20 shares Continental Insurance Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shares 1st National Bank, Jersey City.
$2,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Mich. R. R. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., (Trust Receipts.)
50 shares American Fire Ins. Co.
30 shares Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
12 shares Central National Bank.
15 shares 1st National Bank, Jersey City.
100 shares the Royal Salt Co. of Mt. Morris, N. Y.
$10,000 John W. Young & Sons Co. of White Plains, N. Y., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914; Feb., 1895, Coupon.
$15,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Gold Bds., 1926.
$5,000 N. J. Electric Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1944.
100 shares Consolidated Fireworks Co., preferred.
100 shares Consolidated Fireworks Co., common.
50 shares American Fire Ins. Co.
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, July 16, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

10 shares Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co., $100 each, preferred.
50 shares Adams Express Co., $100 each.
10 shares Importers' & Traders' National Bank, $100 each.
25 shares Broadway & 7th Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each.
All the right, title, and interest of William E. Wilson in and to the residuary estate of the late Georgiana J. Trim, deceased, which he had on the 5th day of February, 1894.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

WEST INDIA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 27 Pine St., New-York, July 16th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the West India Improvement Company will be held at its office, No. 27 Pine St., New-York, on Aug. 6th, 1895, at 2:15 P. M. Transfer books close July 27th, and reopen Aug. 7th.

A. R. FRANK, Secretary.

WORK IN THE VACATION SCHOOLS

Classes Formed and Courses Mapped Out for Instruction in Manual Training During the Summer.

Six vacation schools were opened yesterday morning to instruct children in manual training. The schools are conducted under the supervision of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

The classes were in the school building at 215 East Thirty-second Street, in charge of Mrs. Annie T. Kilmer, Mrs. Mary Carolan, Miss M. J. Pierson, Miss Josephine Cullen, Mrs. Ellen Clarge, Frederick J. Foster. The schools are to be opened from 9 to 12 o'clock each morning. They are under the superintendency of W. W. Locke of 145 East Eighteenth Street.

The total number of pupils registered for the schools was 2,342. There were nearly 2,000 children on hand when the classes were formed yesterday morning.

There are 9000 children registered for the First Street School, but only 850 could be accommodated. Principal Foster had the classes formed and in fair working order in this school at 11 o'clock. There are nine classes in this school, divided into manual training, drawing, modeling, and sewing. The teachers are Miss Estelle Cohen, Miss Lydia Weidemann, Miss Emily Tucker, Miss Clara Reise, Albert W. Garrett, Miss F. J. Gorenflo, Miss Mary Mahoney, Miss Retta Twomey, Catherine Maloney, and Miss Alice Carpenter.

The vacation schools are to be opened every day except Saturday and Sunday. The children attending them are between the ages of five and fifteen. The majority of them attend the public schools during the regular school season.

MR. GOMPERS BEFORE THE CONTROLLER

Some Question About His Pay as an Inspector of Street Repairs.

Henry Gompers, a brother of Samuel Gompers, the labor agitator, was under investigation yesterday by Controller Fitch. Mr. Gompers is on the city payrolls as an Inspector of Street Repairs in the office of the Water Purveyor, and the complaint against him is that he works at his trade as a cigarmaker, while he is drawing salary as an Inspector.

Mr. Gompers told the Controller yesterday that he was only paid by the city for work actually performed, and that he worked at his trade when he had nothing to do as an Inspector.

The Controller has requested F. A. Garcia, of the cigar firm of Garcia & Co., of 32 William Street, for whom Gompers works, to give testimony as to how many hours Gompers puts in at the factory.

New Telephone Company for Albany.

ALBANY, July 15.—The Home Standard Telephone Company was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State to operate in Albany and Rensselaer Counties. The company will construct lines of telephone and telegraph to connect the cities, towns, and villages in Albany County and the villages of Bath-on-the-Hudson, East Albany, and Greenbush, in Rensselaer County. The principal office will be in Albany. The capital is $350,000, and the Directors are Henry Russell, John H. Farrell, Charles Whitney, William H. Keeler, John M. Batley, William McM. Speer, James Rooney, Howard Hendrickson, William Barnes, Jr., William N. B. Sanders, William P. Budd, James B. Lyon, William A. Graves, John A. McCarthy, and William J. Walker of Albany.

William H. Hildreth Surrenders.

William H. Hildreth surrendered himself yesterday to the District Attorney, and said he was ready to stand trial on the indictments found against him April 23 of last year. He said he was in South Africa at the time the indictments were found and has just returned to the city. Hildreth is charged with grand larceny and misappropriation. He was arraigned before Justice Fitzgerald and pleaded not guilty. The charges grew out of the shipment of skins from New-York to London. It was charged that some of his shipments were fraudulent, and that he collected much more than their value.

Decides Against Mortimer B. O'Shea.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors, Dec. 28, 1893, reappointed Mortimer B. O'Shea keeper of the Hall of Records. He was removed March 1, 1894, by the new Board of Supervisors. O'Shea brought suit on the ground that the new board had no right to interfere with his contract.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided against O'Shea, and held that the Board of Supervisors of 1893 had no right to bind its successors in such a matter.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda"); at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at *3 PM for Costa Rica via Limon, per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Imperial Prince.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Aux Cayes, and Petit Goave, per steamship Schleswig; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antillis, (letters must be directed "per Antillis"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelred, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Colombia, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Victoria and Santos, per steamship Bellarden, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro must be directed "per Bellarden"); at 5 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Allea, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Allsa"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington"); at 11:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS, &c.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 P.M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July *19 at 6:30 PM, for on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

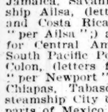
Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 12, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.



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Majestic,	July 24, 8½ AM	Majestic,	Aug. 21, 6 AM
Germanic,	July 31, 2 PM	Germanic,	Aug. 28, noon
Teutonic,	Aug. 7, 8:30 AM	Teutonic,	Sept. 4, 6 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
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S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, July 27, 1 P. M.
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CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.

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Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Aug. 5; Oct. 14; Jan. 6.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Aug. 26; Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
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IROQUOIS, Jacksonville direct, Tuesday, July 16
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Steam, have first-class passenger accommodations.
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Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbrouck, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.Ry, 261 B'way, Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
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G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II....July 20, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II....Aug. 24, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Sept. 7, 10 A. M....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II....Sept. 28, noon.....Genoa
Werra.....Oct. 12, 10 A. M.....Genoa

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Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 30 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM
Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM

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Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

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Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

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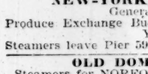

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Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

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F. Bismarck, Jy 25,	11 AM	Columbia, Aug. 29,	11 AM
A. Victoria, Au. 8,	9 AM	A. Victoria, Sept. 5,	9 AM
Norm'nia, Au. 15,	11 AM	Norm'nia, Sept. 12,	11 AM
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Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
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PARIS.....July 31 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7 | NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | PARIS.....Sept. 18

RED STAR LINE.
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WAESLAND.....July 31 | NOORDLAND..Aug. 28
FRIESLAND.....Aug. 7 | KENSINGTON..Sept. 4
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | FRIESLAND.....Sept. 11

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Aurania, Aug. 3, 3 P.M. | Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M.

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Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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THE OTTAWA RIVER CANAL

Has Advantages as a Route from the Lakes to Tidewater.

IT WOULD BRING THE WEST NEARER

Natural Obstacles to the Completion of This Waterway Are Slight as Compared with Others.

The transportation problem is to the fore, and that particular phase of it which has come to be realized as being of paramount importance to vast sections of the northern part of this continent, one whose solution involves the destinies of our farming communities of the West, may be summed up in the form: How is the traffic of the great lakes best and most cheaply to reach the seaboard?

In the early history of the traffic the genius of Clinton sought to solve the difficulty by the construction of the Erie Canal, an artificial waterway carried to completion in spite of great natural obstacles to its efficiency, and to this day an important factor in the grain-carrying trade in the matter of regulating rates. Canadian statesmen early appreciated the fact that the only available natural water courses from the lakes to the sea lay wholly or in great part within their territory, and, realizing in some measure the magnitude of the traffic that must eventually seek an outlet along the best and cheapest way, have from time to time spent large sums in improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, with a view to retaining advantages so plainly possessed.

Railways have carried to ocean ports vast and increasing quantities of grain annually, so that many have thought to see in the growth of their carrying trade the inevitable destruction of canal and river traffic. But while railroads offer some features of superiority over other modes of carriage, particularly in the matter of rapidity of transit these are counterbalanced by the increased risk and greater expense incurred. And although railroad rates have decreased, their limit of cheapness always remains considerably higher than that of rates of carriage by water, a fact which, under present conditions is all-important. The crying need of the grain-raising industry, after all is said and done, is not more rapid transportation, but lower cost of conveyance of its products. "He who can most cheaply reach the markets of the world can control the markets of the world." And if the farmers of the great American West and Canadian Northwest are to retain a foreign market for their surplus products, and are not to be hustled off and supplanted by their South American and other competitors, nothing can more concern them than to discover the very cheapest way of reaching that market.

The unparalleled growth of population, and consequent development of resources in the country bordering upon and tributary to the great lakes is but the index and presage of the greater things yet to be expected of that region. Blessed with fertility of soil, rich mineral and forest wealth, a temperate climate, and the unequaled facilities for inland navigation afforded by the lakes, with their 4,000 miles of coast line, it must rapidly become one of the greatest centres of wealth and population in the world. The increasing number of vessels plowing those waters indicates the immense activities that are being set in motion year by year. According to the eleventh census reports, the tonnage of the American mercantile marine on the lakes increased during 1880-90 from 634,652 tons to 826,360 tons; and while the estimated value of the vessels employed in 1886 was $30,597,450, four years later, in 1890, it had almost doubled, amounting to $58,128,500. This increased tonnage consisted entirely of steam propellers, of which there were constructed during the four years 30 under 1,000 tons, 8 between 1,000 and 1,500 tons, and 80 over 1,500 tons. Perhaps the trend of events in this connection cannot be better exemplified than in the history of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Although it affords a measure merely of the traffic between the two lakes, Superior and Huron, yet on the principle ex pede herculem, it will aid in giving an idea of the extent and value of the whole of which it is a part.

In the year 1878, 1,091 vessels passed through the Sault Canal, while in 1889 the number was 9,570, of which 6,587 were steamers. During a little more than the same period the annual value of the traffic increased from $53,413,472 to $83,733,527. In 1856 the registered tonnage using the canal was 101,458 tons; in 1889, 7,221,935 tons, the actual tonnage being about 300,000 tons more than that. For purpose of comparison it may be stated that in the latter year the total tonnage passing through the Suez Canal, that great international highway between Europe and the East, was 5,903,024 tons, or only 80 per cent. of that using the Sault Canal. The total tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade entering the port of New-York in 1887 was 6,074,543 tons, or only 84 per cent. of the traffic between Lake Huron and the remote Superior. It has been estimated that the saving in cost of transportation effected by the Sault Canal up to 1889 over the same service performed by rail amounted to $300,000,000.

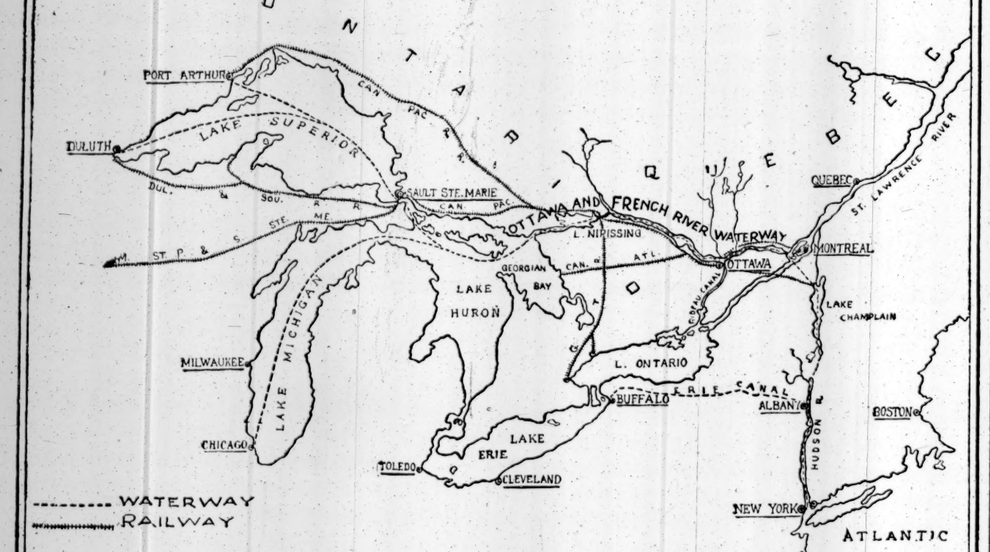
In his message last year ex-Gov. Flower asserted with regard to the lake traffic: "In 1889 the tonnage is said to have been 10,000,000 greater than the combined entries and clearances of all the seaports of the United States, and 3,000,000 greater than the combined entries and clearances of Liverpool and London." According to Rand & McNally's atlas of the world, the total ton mileage of freight carried on the great lakes in 1889 was 15,518,360,000 ton miles, being 22.6 per cent. of the total ton mileage (68,727,223,146) of all the railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1889. Upward of 250,000,000 bushels of grain and mill products reached Lake Erie in 1892.

These figures, viewed in the light of commercial conditions of the day, the keen competition in the grain markets of the world, the imperious necessity for cheaper transportation in order that our farmers may successfully compete with those of other countries, and other prevailing circumstances, amply prove the question stated at the outset as one of the utmost importance. That question readily resolves itself into, What is the best practical waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic? The proceedings at the World's Columbian Water Commerce Congress at Chicago in 1893 and at the Deep Waterways Convention at Toronto in 1894, the action of the New-York Legislature recently, and the various schemes submitted for their consideration; the activity of Canada in carrying to completion her deepening of the St. Lawrence system of canals, and last, but not least, the action of Congress in authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to join a like number appointed by the Canadian Government to discuss international waterways, all go to show a keen realization of the urgent necessity that exists for solving the question.

Of the waterways that have been proposed, the Ottawa River route is represented by its friends as of practical solution, and as likely to afford one of the shortest, best, and cheapest waterways from the lakes to tidewater.

According to surveys made, only twenty-nine miles of canal are required to open navigation from Lake Huron to Montreal, via the French and Ottawa Rivers. Several millions of dollars have already been expended on the eastern portion of the route by the Canadian Government, and, on that part canals are in operation which would merely require enlargement to furnish a deep-water channel. Thus, of the 29 miles in all 8½ miles are already in operation, with 14 feet depth of water, and 5½ miles with 9 feet, leaving only 15 miles to be constructed to link the present navigation of the lower reaches of the Ottawa with Georgian Bay.

The distance from Georgian Bay to Montreal is 430 miles. The water route from Montreal to Liverpool is 450 miles shorter than that from New-York to Liverpool. The distance from Chicago to Montreal by the Ottawa is nearly 450 miles less than that from Chicago to New-York via the Erie Canal. That means a total saving by the Ottawa route of little short of 900 miles on the through trip to Liverpool. Practically, it is equivalent to more than 1,000 miles saved, for there are 350 miles of canal on the Erie route and only 29 on the other. Suppose two grain-laden vessels to leave Chicago together, one for each



Map of the Proposed Ottawa and French River Waterway to Connect the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

route. The one via New-York has a lake journey of 820 miles to Buffalo, the other one of only 550 miles to the French River. To reach New-York the former vessel, even were the Erie Canal enlarged to such a capacity as to render her continuance by that route possible, has yet to pass through 350 miles of canal and 146 miles of the Hudson River, 496 miles in all; while the vessel proceeding by the northerly route has only 29 miles of canal and 400 of open river and lake to traverse before reaching Montreal. Finally, the northern vessel discharges her cargo on shipboard 450 miles nearer market than the southern one. This shows a marked advantage in every section of the journey in favor of the Ottawa route.

The following comparison of the four practicable ways of connecting the Hudson with the lakes shows the distance by the several routes:

DISTANCES—CHICAGO TO NEW-YORK.

	Canal.	Lake and River.	Total Miles.
1—Via Ottawa and French Rivers and Lake Champlain	120	1,228	1,348
2—Via the Erie Canal and Hudson River	350	1,065	1,415
3—Via Welland Canal and Erie from Oswego	230	1,215	1,445
4—Via the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain	163	1,441	1,604

Compared with its competitors as a through route from Chicago to New-York, the Ottawa will be seen to be 250 miles shorter than the St. Lawrence, and to have 43 miles less of canals. The lockage is less on the St. Lawrence, but not sufficiently to counterbalance so great a difference in length and quantity of canalling. The route via Oswego is 100 miles longer than the Ottawa route, and has 110 miles more of canal, while the Erie route from Buffalo is 70 miles longer and has 230 miles more of canal. Counting one mile of canal navigation as fairly equivalent to three miles of open river and lake in point of expense, time occupied, &c., the Ottawa route would be equal to 1,588 miles; that via Oswego to 1,905 miles, the St. Lawrence to 1,930 miles, and the Erie to 2,115 miles of lake and river navigation.

In a report prepared under the instructions of the Canadian Government some years ago, and based on careful surveys, T. C. Clarke estimated the cost of completion of a twelve-foot channel from Georgian Bay to Montreal at $12,000,000. Other plans have been submitted involving larger outlay. But one of the most recent estimates sets the outside figure of the necessary expenditure at $15,000,000. This would complete the link between lake and ocean traffic, and give the shortest possible grain route. To connect New-York with that system would require the construction of a canal thirty-two miles in length, from Lake St. Louis, on the St. Lawrence, to St. Johns, on the Richelieu River, at the level of Lake Champlain, and the enlargement of sixty-six miles of canal between Lake Champlain and the Hudson. Should the Hudson River be used to a greater extent in the formation of a deep channel, so as to lessen the amount of canal required at this point, the advantage of the Ottawa route over the Erie would be the more marked.

Surveys were made years ago for a canal connecting Lake St. Louis with Lake Champlain. In a recent article in The Albany Times-Union, Col. John B. Riley, United States Consul General at Ottawa, after careful examination of the various reports, estimates the cost of completion of a fourteen-foot channel at $7,500,000. The estimated cost of enlargement to fourteen feet depth of the canals from Lake Champlain to the Hudson being $15,000,000, a total expenditure of $37,500,000 would complete and connect with New-York the Ottawa highway for water traffic from the lakes to the Eastern seaboard.

The character of the Ottawa River is such as to lend itself readily to the formation of one of the most perfect systems of inland navigation in the world. It consists almost altogether of stretches of deep and still water, interrupted by rapids and falls, which are easily overcome by locks and dams. The only work to be done is in getting from one lake to another. Thus on the route the following, besides smaller lakes, are passed through: Lake St. Louis, 13 miles in length; Lake of the Two Mountains, 25 miles; Deschênes Lake, 27 miles; Chats Lake, 10 miles; Coulonge Lake, 20 miles, and Lake Nipissing, 40 miles, making a total of over 140 miles. For the most part these lakes have a channel depth of from 20 to 30 feet at low water, very few spots having as little as 14 feet.

Long stretches of the river, also, are equal to the very best lake navigation. Such a one is that part known as Deep River, nearly 30 miles in length, very straight, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide, and of very great depth, said to be over 100 fathoms in some places. The shores at this point are bold, and the scenery resembles that of the Saguenay on a small scale. Everywhere, by means of dams, a slack-water navigation of sufficient depth can be more readily and cheaply obtained than on any other route. Competent engineers say that the difference in cost between an eighteen-foot channel and a nine-foot one would not be so great as in ordinary cases, and that, if made for the latter, probably 75 per cent. would be available for the former without further improvement.

Another point is that the Ottawa is a river of steady, even flow, and not subject to sudden rise or extraordinary floods. Its rise never averages over three inches in twenty-four hours for any number of days in succession, and is commonly one inch per day, while its rise to high-water mark and subsequent fall occur every year at nearly the same dates. The most prominent characteristic of the Ottawa is its great volume even in its upper reaches. Draining an area of 80,000 square miles, and fed by countless lakes, it furnishes water supply ample in the time of lowest water. The French and Mattawa Rivers, through which the course is continued, are of the same general character—namely, consisting of a series of lakelike expanses, separated by rapids.

The summit level is obtained by bringing to the same height Trout Lake and Lake Nipissing, the latter a fine sheet, 60 miles in length and from 15 to 30 in breadth. Thus the summit supply will be practically inexhaustible, or, as expressed by the engineer, Mr. Clarke, "sufficient for any scale of navigation and for all time to come." According to a paper read last month before the Royal Society of Canada by Dr. R. W. Ells, LL. D., M. A., of the Geological Survey of Canada, recent examination has disclosed a line where the summit ridge, between three and four miles in length, nowhere rises more than four feet above the level of Trout Lake. The mouth of French River, according to the report of Walter Shanly, affords ideal facilities for a terminal harbor. The hydrographic survey of Georgian Bay was completed in 1894, and lighthouses are already in position, marking the channel to the entrance of the river.

Experienced forwarders advocate the use on the route of strong tugs convoying fleets of three barges, each with a capacity of 50,000 bushels, and estimate that grain can be profitably carried from Lake Huron to Montreal at a rate of 1¾ cents per bushel, making possible a through rate from Chicago to tidewater of less than 4 cents per bushel, as against 6½ by the cheapest American route, and 7 by the St. Lawrence. According to the report of the New-York Produce Exchange, 2-3 of a cent per bushel is enough to turn the current of trade, so that the Ottawa route could command a large share of the through grain trade. The items chiefly conducive to lower cost of transportation are the great saving of distance already shown; the saving of time on the journey, estimated to be nearly five days over the Erie route, and consequently the larger number of trips possible in the season, which, for the whole Ottawa system would be practically the same as that of the Sault Canal; decreased cost of towing from employment of the most economical form of vessel known, discharging directly over the ship's side in harbor, and the small amount of canalling to be done. In addition to these, there is the greatest security of the route to be considered, tending to lower insurance rates, the risks being the minimum possible. Grain passing in so much shorter time through the cooler, deeper waters of this northern route would reach its destination in good condition.

As the Canadian Northwest fills up with settlers, the centre of the wheat-growing area will move steadily northward year by year. J. A. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg, says in his report of 1892: "The day is near at hand when American farmers must meet such competition as they never met before, and such as few of them have ever dreamed of. The parallelogram that between longitudes 100 and 170 west of Greenwich and latitudes 50 to 70 degrees is identical in climate with and as rich in resources as an equal area in Europe included between the same meridians of latitude and extending 68 degrees east and 10 degrees west of Greenwich. The European parallelogram includes England, Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, and most of Germany and Russia in Europe. Over all the territory included in the North American parallelogram the opening of Spring occurs at the same time almost to a day. When once the conditions of soil and climate which there exist are supplemented by facilities for transportation, unsurpassed if equaled by those of any other region, I believe that the Canadian Northwest will settle up with a race of hardy, intelligent, and prosperous people, and will become the granary of the world."

The Illinois and Michigan Canal, little more than a ditch, transported 5,000,000 tons of freight from 1880 to 1885. If made a ship canal, serving as the link between two great systems of navigation, it would develop an enormous traffic, the benefit of which any system of waterway to the ocean must share. Besides the immense through traffic that the advantages of the route must attract to it, much is to be expected from the development of the rich resources of the regions adjacent to the numerous and important towns on the Ottawa. The route passes through the heart of one of the richest lumber districts of the continent, and an extensive and valuable traffic must be afforded by the distribution of lumber and other forest products from the heavily wooded regions of Northern Ontario to the prairie States through Chicago and other markets. The pine woods of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are fast disappearing, and the great extent of unbroken Canadian forest stretching far to the north must in the future be largely drawn upon. The growing importance of the pulpwood industry will make the great quantities of spruce and poplar in that country a source of traffic and revenue; also the growth of the trade in hard woods for finishing furniture, &c.

The fact, also, that the Ottawa route will afford the most direct communication by water between the manufacturing New-England States and their market in the West must influence return traffic to it. Thus, from Chicago to ports on the east side of Lake Champlain, by the proposed route, as extended by the Caughnawaga Canal, would be from 1,000 to 1,100 miles, with only 53 miles of canal, as compared with a distance of 1,300 to 1,400 miles, with no less than 420 miles of canal by the Erie route.

Tolls on traffic will not be the only source of revenue of the proposed system of canals. At such places as the Chaudiere, Deschenes, Chats Falls, Rocher le Capitaine Rapids, and others magnificent water powers will be made available and can be turned to account in producing electricity for towing purposes, lighting of towns along the route, furnishing motive power for factories, and the operation of railroads.

The feasibility of opening the proposed route is beyond a question, its estimated cost within reasonable limits, and its advantages, both as a through commercial waterway and as a developer of local traffic, most marked. The Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Aberdeen, who was a member of the Parliamentary committee on the Manchester Ship Canal, has evinced considerable interest in this waterway, as being of great benefit to the two neighboring countries. T. C. Keefer, C. E., C. M. G., ex-President of the American Society of Civil Engineers and one of the most talented of the older members of the profession in Canada, indorses the route. Walter Shanley, C. E., a well-known Canadian engineer and the successful designer and constructor of the Hoosac Tunnel, calls this great water route his "pet bantling." One of the joint editors of The Engineering News, published in Ottawa—A. M. Wellington, a hydraulic engineer—says about this route: "My conviction that the Ottawa River affords the best opportunity on the globe for a well-planned ship canal is a fixed one."

Some of the advantages claimed for the Ottawa route are:

It is nearly 900 miles shorter than the Erie route, with only one-tenth as much canalling, enabling a saving of five days to be made on the trip to the seaboard.

By extension to connect with the Hudson it will give the shortest waterway between Chicago and New-York, and between the New-England States and the West.

In point of security, low cost of operation, cheapness of rates possible, and character of navigation it demands consideration.

It would prove an important factor in the development of a country rich in resources: These and other advantages lead to the belief that if completed it would develop extensive traffic from the following sources: Through grain trade, lumber traffic to Chicago and other lake ports, as well as to New-York and New England ports; carriage of ores and other mineral products, and transportation of coal from Lake Erie ports to Northern Ontario; trade between New-England and the West, and between Ontario and Quebec and the Canadian Northwest, and local traffic constantly increasing as the fertile northern districts become settled.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Railway Lines Built on the American Plan Wanted in China.

M. R. Jefferds of London, and T. H. Wang of Shanghai, are at the Westminster Hotel. The former is interested in large railroad enterprises in America and in European countries, and his visit to this country is said to be to investigate the possibility of securing American capital for Chinese investments. Mr. Wang is a member of the Chinese Embassy to England. He has leave of absence, which will allow him to accompany Mr. Jefferds across this country and to China.

"My business in America," said Mr. Jefferds, "has no particular significance just at the present time, but will undoubtedly result finally in the establishment of American enterprises in China. On account of the impartial stand she took during the late war between China and Japan, America has won the respect of all China, which now looks upon the United States as China's best friend. We would rather have American capital to invest in Chinese railroads and build after the modern American ideas. We have been in communication with the highest officials of China, and they are in hearty accord with any and all of our intentions. China looks to America and Americans as the most modern and brightest of all nations."

Long Island Traction.

Success has thus far attended the plan for the reorganization of the Long Island Traction Company. When the allotted time for the deposit of stock with the Central Trust Company expired yesterday, it was found that 280,000 out of the 300,000 shares of stock had been deposited. With each share turned in the sum of $5 was paid, giving the Reorganization Committee the immediate use of $1,400,000 fresh capital, which will be supplemented by an equal sum on September 2, when the balance of the ten-dollar assessment is payable. Depositing stockholders will receive one share of new stock for every two shares of old stock; also new stock to the amount of $7.50 per old share, and new bonds to the amount of the cash payment of $10 per old share. The cash received will be used to wipe out the floating debt and in betterment.

Very Fast Run.

An unusually fast run was made by the New-York Central's Empire State Express, between Syracuse and Albany, last Saturday. The distance, 149 miles, was made in 2 hours and 29 minutes, including a stop of about eight minutes at Utica, and two "slow ups" for the purpose of scooping up water. The usual running time of the Empire State, between Syracuse and Albany, is 2 hours and 55 minutes, but last Saturday, owing to unavoidable delays, the fast express left Syracuse considerably behind time. At certain points the train attained a speed of more than eighty miles an hour. It reached New-York on time.

An Alleged Paralleling Scheme.

Dispatches from various parts of Ohio, within the past few days, have given prominence to a report that Calvin S. Brice and some of his friends are striving to get possession of the Ohio Southern Railroad in order that they may parallel the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton system, which they propose to do, it is alleged, by building an extension of the Ohio Southern from Lima, Ohio, to Detroit, Mich. No information relative to this scheme has as yet reached the persons in this city, who are interested in the railway properties named.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week aggregated 63,873 tons, as against 56,177 tons the previous week and 41,420 tons last year. Nickel Plate carried 11,418 tons; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 9,700 tons; Erie Railway, 6,364 tons; Lake Shore, 6,921 tons; Michigan Central, 5,980 tons; Wabash, 5,545 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,859 tons; Pan Handle, 6,134 tons; Grand Trunk, 3,570 tons, and Big Four, 2,382 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Peninsular Construction Company has been formed by Baltimore capitalists, comprising Vice President Baker of the Third National Bank, Edward Shaffer, President of the Guardian Trust Company; William H. Boseley, and others, to build a railroad from Queenstown, on the Chesapeake Bay, to Rehoboth Beach, on the Atlantic Ocean. It will form a new route from Washington and Baltimore to "the sea coast," and will be much shorter than the present routes.

—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, as an outcome of the hearing held before it last Friday, has decided to extend the time for the placing of grab irons on all freight cars until Dec. 1 next. The time for changing all draw bars to the standard height required by the law of 1893 is likewise extended to Feb. 15, 1896.

—The Blair County courts in Pennsylvania yesterday discharged Samuel P. Langdon of Philadelphia, and Frank G. Patterson of Altoona, the two receivers of the Altoona, Clearfield and Northern Railroad Company, and directed the transfer of the franchises and rolling stock to the Board of Directors of the corporation.

—The Great Northern and other railways report a large increase in business in view of the good times fast developing in the Northwest. They also report that there is urgent need of able-bodied men to save the abundant grain crops now in the fields of Minnesota and North Dakota.

—A highly artistic little volume on block signals, with carefully prepared descriptive text, has just been issued by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central. The text is from the pen of John P. O'Donnell, an English expert on block signals.

—The State of New-Hampshire will at once bring suit against the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad Company to recover $700,000 earnings in excess of 10 per cent., to which the State is entitled by the provisions of the road's charter and the statutes.

—The Union Pacific statement for May, whole system, exclusive of Oregon Railway and Navigation and Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, gives the following figures: Gross earnings, $1,767,264; decrease, $158,796; net earnings, $617,330; increase, $287,123.

—The Reading Railroad reports that its coal shipments for last week were 180,000 tons, of which 35,000 tons were sent to Port Richmond and 30,000 tons to New-York waters.

—So many return coupons of the Christian Endeavor reduced-rate tickets have fallen into the hands of scalpers that the stability of west-bound passenger rates is seriously threatened.

—An injunction has been granted by the Superior Court of Connecticut restraining the Norwalk Tramway Company from paralleling the Consolidated Road.

—Application has been made for a receiver to take charge of the Ottawa Electric Railroad, in Ottawa, Ill., for the benefit of the bondholders.

—A Central Association of Car Service Officers has been formed in Chicago, with J. J. Hall of the Northern Pacific as its President.

—W. M. Davidson has been appointed Superintendent of the Jacksonville Terminal Road, with headquarters in Jacksonville, Fla.

—George Coppell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, has returned home from Europe.

—Nicholas Monseratt of Cleveland has been appointed receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky, and Hocking Road.

—Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1895 will be ready for delivery on or about Aug. 1.

—All of the Western Railroad men are increasing their forces of employes.

Execution Against Convict A. S. Moore.

An execution for $1,262 has been received by the Sheriff against Albert S. Moore, late Treasurer of the East River Silk Company, who was recently sent to Sing Sing Prison for forgery, in favor of Elizabeth H. Moore, who brought suit against him in the City Court.

The claim represents a note of his for $700, dated Jan. 2, 1893, payable one year after date, and $500 for money which she loaned him prior to Nov. 10, 1894.

Rice Crop of 10,000,000 Bushels.

Dan Talmage's Sons issued a bulletin yesterday on the condition and prospects of the rice crop, in which the season's yield is estimated at 10,000,000 bushels. This is three times the amount grown in any year prior to the war, and double that of any year since.

FOR ROBBING THE SALVATIONISTS

Francis Wood Arraigned and Put in Charge of a Detective—What Major Perry Says of the Thieving.

Francis Wood, the raw-boned, tall young man who, as alleged, has been robbing members of the Salvation Army, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Flammer at Jefferson Market Court and remanded to the custody of a Central Office detective. He was charged with stealing a magic lantern, a pair of field glasses, and a gold ring from Mrs. Williams of the Berachah Mission, 463 West Thirty-second Street. Mrs. Williams took Wood into the mission when he was destitute and gave him odd jobs.

Wood is said by the police to have committed nearly a dozen robberies of apartments occupied by officers of the Salvation Army in this city. Six weeks ago he called at the flat occupied by Capt. Keith, the young woman who has charge of the barracks of the army in West Thirteenth Street, and attempted to choke Miss Keith's companion. He was frightened away. The next night he was recognized at a meeting in the barracks by Miss Keith, and was given into the charge of the police. He was tried in the Court of Special Sessions and sent to prison. Major Robert Perry of Gen. Booth's staff said to a reporter for The New-York Times, when asked about Wood:

"This is no doubt the fellow who has been robbing our officers. For the sake of the Salvation Army, I am glad he is caught. Wood was never a member of the Salvation Army; he never signed our articles of war, nor was he ever even a recruit or worker at our meetings.

"He was never seen but once at the barracks, and that was the night after his assault on Miss Keith's companion. He was promptly arrested. A good many of our Captains and officers have had a look at him since his arrest, and none of them has recognized him. This is the best evidence that he was never a frequenter of any of our meetings. Since his arrest not a single robbery of any of our officers has occurred, although previous to his arrest there were at least eight. In one case the apartments of the Captain of our Bowery branch were entered and nearly $100 was taken. Since the series of robberies we have changed our plan of collecting the rent from the Captains, so that they no longer keep it in their rooms."

When arraigned yesterday Wood tried the old dodge of crying before the Magistrate and protesting his innocence. Finding the dodge did not work, he admitted he had been in trouble before.

MR. FITCHIE FILES THREE VETOES

One Applies to the Kings County Supervisors' Reappointment of Superintendent of Construction Ryan.

Supervisor at Large Fitchie yesterday filed in the office of the Clerk of the Kings County Board of Supervisors three vetoes. The first was that of the resolution appointing two experts for the County Clerk's and Register's office, at $4,000 each.

In vetoing this resolution, Supervisor at Large Fitchie says he has read the law upon the subject carefully, and has come to the conclusion that the duties expected of the experts do not warrant the payment of $4,000 each per annum.

Mr. Fitchie vetoes the resolution reappointing Daniel Ryan Superintendent of Construction for three years. Mr. Fitchie says:

In vetoing, as I herein expressly do, the resolution reappointing Daniel Ryan, "pursuant to provisions of law"—intended for a term of three years—I am aware at the outset that it will be claimed that such a resolution is beyond my disapproval, as it is an appointment "required to be made by law." Two months ago, before the act of consolidation, that argument might be advanced, but there has been a change since then, the County Government came out of existence on Dec. 31 next, and it is no longer "required by law" that this or any such appointment shall be made by or for a county governmental department whose functions by law on and after Jan. 1 next will devolve upon a co-ordinate branch of the City Government. Therefore, the right to veto this resolution is one the Supervisor at Large can exercise.

I have all along contended that the special acts of the Legislature making special terms and salaries for officers in this county were contrary to the Constitutional provision that "the Legislature shall by general laws" confer powers upon the Boards of Supervisors. I urged upon you honorable body months ago the expediency of ousting all officials who held their offices by special enactment and having the question settled in the court, but you failed to act on my suggestion, and now we are confronted with the spectacle of an appointment for three years, it is claimed, when the office or position of the appointee in less than two months, by the operation of law, will be wiped out of existence and its duties transferred to the City Works Department.

Mr. Fitchie claims that if he did not veto the resolution, the Treasury of the county would lose $12,500.

The last veto applied to the resolution granting $1,000 to County Treasurer-elect Taylor for expert services in getting the office ready for his occupancy.

A Brooklyn Lunatic at Large.

W. E. Sylvester, General Superintendent of the Kings County Insane Asylum, in Flatbush, L. I., has sent out an alarm for John Ostling, forty years old, of 279 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, who escaped from the asylum last Saturday. The man was admitted there on Jan. 13.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Lahn for Bremen.

North German Lloyd Company. Dock, foot of Third Street, Hoboken. Sails at 5 A. M.

A.—L. J. M. Allen, Dr. T. P. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Anger, Miss Ella Adam.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Brandkamp, Mr. and Mrs. George Becker, Miss Louise Becker, Miss Gertrude Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Beling, Capt. and Mrs. L. P. A. Barlow, N. W. Bartlett, Jacobs, Bunting, Ignatz Bauer, Joseph L. Barbour, Mrs. R. Burkhardt, Miss Lulu Burkhardt, Lieut. William Black, Richard Bechtel, Charles W. Bartlett, A. V. Bianchi, W. Busing, Mrs. Martha K. Bielenberg, J. Brankhorst, F. X. Braun, Paul Boettcher, Isidor Boges, H. Berger, E. B. Berger, Carl Bauer, Miss Florence Buckingham.—C.—John Chestnut, Isaac Cohen, the Rev. Taliaferro F. Caskey, Mrs. and Miss M. Caskey.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Doey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Duncker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dormitzer, Mrs. C. R. Diehl, Miss Emma De Fossett, Mrs. M. D. Dennison, Charles Duncanson, Dr. Hasket Derby, Robert M. Derby, Frank Dewey, Peter Diehl.—E.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Eisenhardt, Miss Annie Eichenberg, Miss Emma Erlanger, Miss Augusta Endelmann, Miss Anna M. Ehrhardt.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Foard, Miss Elsie B. Foard, Addison H. Foard, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Fries, Miss Juliet V. Fries, Miss Anna T. Fries, W. Fritze, Mrs. Emma L. Farrington, Miss Anna Floyd, Oscar Falk, A. Frankfield, Hugo Frankfield, Henry P. Finlay, James French, Miss Lina Fischer, Mrs. Mathilde Frey, Miss Sophie Frey, Miss Anna Fischbeck, John Fentsch, Miss Ida Fentsch, Miss Emma Fentsch.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Granger, Freddy Granger, Dr. J. W. Gleitsmann, Mrs. E. V. Gramm, William Gramm, Frederick Greiffenberg, J. T. Goodmann, Miss Alice M. Gilbert, Miss Felicia G. Griffin, Miss Anna Mae S. Gillespie, Miss Helene Gravenhorst, Miss Sela Glasner, Miss Frida Grell, Louis Gruner, Charles H. Gottwald.—H.—William E. Horwill, Richard Healy, J. H. Huddilston, Mr. Hahn, W. S. Houghton, Miss S. D. Hill, the Rev. S. V. S. Holmes, J. Huchberger, R. Hasselgren, Nicholaus Hahn, John C. Helmke, Miss Mamie Helmke, Miss Lena Hahn, Miss Rosie Hofstetter, Theodore Hepe, Louis Habbert, A. Habbert, Augustus Hettmannsberger, Morris Hahn, H. C. Helmrich, Hermann Hartmann.—J.—William Junge, the Rev. Joseph H. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Reginald D. Johnson, William Jungbardt, James W. Joachim.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Krauss, Paul S. Keller, Mrs. T. D. Kenneson, Mrs. Marie Knaepple, Miss Emma Koch, Valentine Kolb, Julius Kistner, Joseph Kloer, Carl Koempel, O. Kuhlmann.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. William Laidlaw, Miss Marion Laidlaw, Miss J. Lefèvre, C. Lammers, Herman Letkemann.—M.—Prof. and Mrs. Alfred J. Moses, Alfred S. Moses, Miss Marie F. Moses, Miss Margaret Moses, Miss Louisa Moses, G. B. Meiners, Miss Miners, C. Miller, Miss Mary Marquaschadt, Mrs. Annie S. Meyer, Friedrich Moller, Henry F. Moller, J. S. Matthews, Louis H. Meyer, the Rev. Jacob Mandel, A. Metz.—N.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Nave, Miss Jessica Nave.—P.—R. W. Phair, Attorney General and Miss Pickle, Miss Lena Palis, Simon H. Pretzfelder, Mrs. Clara Peck.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rich, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rothery, Albert Riquelme, Morris Rohrheimer, Miss Mary Rivers, J. Martin Rommel, Miss Helen Rommel, Henry Ruckers, F. W. Reimler, Mrs. A. A. Robinson, W. F. Rehmer, Prof. Emil Ring.—S.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schlosser, Dr. and Mrs. Enoch V. Stoddard, Miss Carolina Stoddard, E. Vine Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Smith, Irving Smith, Miss Clarice Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schick, Mrs. R. Schneehage, Miss Anette Spaulding, H. A. Sander, Miss Seefeld, Dr. G. R. W. Scott, Miss Grace Stridiron, W. Spies, Charles Schipper, Louis Schaaf, Joseph Stolz, Jr., Morton Stewart, Edmund Conyngham Stewart, Miss Anna Siemers, Charles Seller, S. Sugenheimer, Albert Sengstack, Henry Schnude, Mrs. Jennie Schmidt, Mrs. Charles Schmidt, Bernhard Schmidt, August Schmidt, William Schaefer, August W. Schmidt, Miss Emma Stumes, Simon Stern, Robert C. Seyd, Miss Sophie Siemering, J. Silbermann.—T.—Mr. and Mrs. Cely Trevilian, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Thurber, Oscar Tschirky, J. Tietz, W. Grayling Temple.—U.—Henry Unger.—V.—Miss H. Vouney, Stanislaus von Jurski, Mr. and Mrs. E. Van Slooten, Miss Adele Van Slooten.—W.—E. T. Wilson, Mrs. S. T. Wilson, Peter Wiesel, William S. Waith, Mrs. Theresa Weiss, Miss Gussie Weiss, George A. West, Miss Pauline Wertheimer.

DANGEROUS TO RELEASE HER

Judge McAdam Declares that Mrs. Amelia Geise "Is as Crazy as a Loon"—Her Homicidal Tendencies.

Judge McAdam declared, in the Superior Court yesterday, that Mrs. Amelia Geise "is as crazy as a loon."

Mrs. Geise is thirty-two years old, and has been an inmate, since 1893, of the Asylum for Lunatics on Blackwell's Island. She was taken before Judge McAdam on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by her sister-in-law, Emily Geise, who asked for her discharge. It was charged in the papers on which the writ was obtained that the woman had been driven insane by the conduct of her husband, who is running a caroussel at Oak Point, on money which he obtained from her.

John Proctor Clarke, who appeared on behalf of the Commissioners of Charities, said that there could be no question as to the insanity of Mrs. Geise. The woman had developed both homicidal and suicidal mania before being confined in the asylum. He said she is now laboring under the delusion that her husband is some other man. Since her confinement in the asylum she has made three attempts to hang herself, and has four times attempted to commit suicide by drowning. She had also assaulted and attempted to kill several of the attendants.

In an effort to prove that the woman was sane, counsel for the sister-in-law called Mrs. Geise to the stand. The examination was brief, and was conducted through an interpreter. It showed conclusively that the woman is insane. She did not appear to understand what was going on, or to appreciate her condition. When her examination was concluded, Judge McAdam said:

"I will not allow this woman to be discharged. She is as crazy as a loon, and I would only endanger her safety and that of those who ask to have her released if I did discharge her."

The woman was taken back to the asylum.

BREWERY AND SALOON KEEPER.

The Excise Board Does Not Consider Itself a Debt-Collecting Agency.

Application was made to Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, by the V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company for an order restraining Leopold Schweitzer from transferring his saloon license for 92 Prince Street to Herman Klein. Schweitzer, it appears, borrowed $1,000 from the brewing company on a chattel mortgage. The company obtained a judgment against him, and when the mortgage was about to be foreclosed Schweitzer sold out his saloon to Klein. The latter applied to the Board of Excise for a transfer of the license. The brewing company entered a protest against the transfer, and the board took

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SALE OF PART OF THE ST. LUKE'S PROPERTY AUTHORIZED.

Seventeen of the Street Lots Bring $864,000—Block at Arverne Sold —The Auction List.

An authorization has been obtained from the Supreme Court for the sale of part of the St. Luke's Hospital property. The sale had been concluded, as has been hitherto announced in The New-York Times, but the consent of the court was necessary. Judge Stover, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday gave the required consent. This permission or consent governs seventeen lots on Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, but does not include the Fifth Avenue front. The proceeds will be applied toward the payment of the liabilities incurred in erecting the new hospital buildings. The property is sold with the restriction that nothing shall be erected on the lots excepting dwellings at least three stories high.

The prices obtained for the property are accurately given for the first time. For seven lots James Stillman gives $395,000, William R. Montgomery takes four for $153,000, William Murray two for $123,000, William R. Montgomery two for $120,000, Thomas R. Satterthwaite one for $37,000, and Samuel Kirtland one for $36,000. The total is $864,000. The more expensive lots are, of course, on the Fifty-fourth Street front.

The value of the remaining real estate of the hospital is placed at $3,250,000, and the cash value of the personal assets is about $1,000,000, and $733,728.53 of this represents the amount received for the endowment of free beds and other specific objects. The total amount of the debts and liabilities of the hospital is $1,290,000 exclusive of the liabilities on the contract for the building of the new hospital, which are secured by notes.

Messrs. A. E. & E. A. Karolsen have sold to Samuel Green for the Arverne Company a block at Arverne containing twenty-four lots and two buildings. The purchaser is a Speculator, who is well satisfied with the outlook for property at this Summer resort. The block sold should not be confounded with the property of the Arverne Improvement Company, which consists of 176 lots and two cottages, that are to be sold on the grounds at auction by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan on Saturday afternoon to the highest bidders.

Mr. John Davis has sold to Pincus Lowenfeld, at about $12,500, the brick tenement 427 East Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Messrs. De Selding Brothers sell John P. Stoecker have purchased the southwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 50 by 100; and the three-story and basement dwelling 254 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to Alexander Brothers, at $24,000.

At auction by the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $14,650, to the plaintiff, Mary Canis, the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Railroad Avenue West, 96.5 by 120 by — by 95.6.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, three actions, Avery D. Andrews, referee, 561 Morris Avenue, southwest corner of Walcott, 1 year; and Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 75, three-story frame building, with store; also, similar house and lot adjoining, 561 Morris Avenue; also, three-story frame dwelling adjoining on street, 25 by 50. Due on judgments, on corner, $5,115; on property on Morris Avenue, $3,400; on street property, $1,755.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, F. R. Coudert, Jr., referee, 1,064 and 1,066 Madison Avenue, west side, 62.2 feet north of Eightieth Street, 40 by 70, five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $32,840.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Burrell, referee, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, 67 by 95, with three-story brick building, with store on corner and three-story and two five-story brick tenements adjoining. Due on judgment, $10,710.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Charles H. Truax, referee, 53 Barrow Street, south side, 148 feet east of Bedford Street, 20.3 by 38, three-story brick dwelling.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, 1,330 Washington Avenue, east side, 108 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 125 by 97 by 117, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,085.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward T. Donnelly, referee, 446 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 262.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 17.9 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,580.

By Frank Yoran, partition sale, James B. Lockwood, referee, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, West, 100 by 108.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward H. Hawke, Jr., referee, the right, title, &c., of Emma Meyer to 270 South Street, northwest corner of Jefferson Street, 37.2 by 64.4 by 37.2 by 64.3, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Corner of Hoffman and East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets, by St. Joseph's Institute, one-story wood arbor; cost, $200.

No. 1,136 Tinton Avenue, by Garnet Hopper of same address, one-story frame woodhouse; cost, $100.

One hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Prospect Avenue, by Frederick K. McCarthy of 1,019 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 7 and 9 West Fifty-first Street, by Elliphalet W. Bliss, alterations to two four-story brick dwellings; cost, $50,000.

Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, northeast corner, by the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, alterations to one-story brick church; cost, $5,000.

Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northwest corner, by John Vaughn, alterations to three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,500.

No. 349 East One Hundred and Third Street, by Mrs. J. Simon, alterations to one-story frame shed; cost, $20.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 15.

GREENWICH ST, 812; John Pettit and wife to William E. Booth..... $1
30TH ST, 145 East; Bernard Galewski and wife to Hannah Perlman, ex. prop..... 1
24TH ST, 323 East; William H. Earle and another, executors of William H. Earle, to Abraham Katz and Louis Maier.. 16,500
26TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 16.6x98.9; Hetty C. Haight to William R. Montgomery..... 1
41ST ST, 296 West; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Henry Black and wife..... 34,000
11TH AV, 671; Frances P. Dowling to Jacob Muller..... 9,000
55TH ST, 337 West; Thomas Grant to Mary E. Carroll..... 16,000
30TH ST, 334 West; Hallett D. Wilcox and Reuben M. Hoyt and wives to Moses Goldsmith..... 1
31ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Charlotte F. Wells to Mary V. McCusker..... 20,500
AMSTERDAM AV, 92; Bertha A. M. Dippel to Pauline and Morris Wolf..... 1
31ST ST, 231 West; Harrietta Durando to Helena L. Jelliffe..... 10
8TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Mathilda Weill to Morris H. Hayman and another, ex. prop..... 325,000
NORTH A VE, n e corner of 78th St, 24.8x100; Nor lier C. M. Dean and wife to Henry C. Pene..... 1
PARK AV, n w corner of 71st St, 102.2x 0; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to The Presbyterian Hospital..... 180,000
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 20.5 ft s of 65th St, 10x80; William A. Wheelock and wife to Lena Finelite..... 1
64TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Gilbert M. Spier, referee, to Rosanna M. Nagle..... 15,075
120TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 21x98.10x21.9x100.6; Hannah Perlman to Helena Galewski, ex. prop..... 1
206TH ST, w s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Hess, executor of Pauline Goldsmith to Rose Steinberg..... 12,000
123D ST, s s, 146.4 ft w of 1st Av, 14.1x100.11; Mary Murray to Moser Arndseit and another..... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extends from 108th St to 109th St, 201.10x58.1x201.10 x.04; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees of William Astor, to Jared W. Bell..... 35,000
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 107th St, 75x100; Francis F. Robins to Judson S Todd..... 1
LOT 833, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim R. Levy to Robert C. Curnick..... 545
WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of Dorer Av, 200.3 to Grace Av, x103.2x200x99.11; Anna E. Lyon to Judson S. Todd..... 1
3D AV, or St, n s, lot 574, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Patrick Ducey to Ellen Skahan..... 3,000
87TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; Frank A. Seitz and wife to Philip Schneider..... 100
77TH AV, 2,254, w s, 49.11 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Emma A. Clark to Michael J. Lacy..... 30,000
101ST ST, s s, 453.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x, irregular; William F. Koerner and wife to Henry Karnahrens..... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x84; Samuel Rouse to Charles Christman..... 1
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 99th St, 100.11x125; George A. Morrison and wife to Joseph E. Wed..... 100
11TH AV, s e corner of 187th St, 50x100; Leigh B. Morris to Thomas F. Russell.. 1
170TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 125x100; Henry J. and Howard L. Sills and wives to William M. Dean..... 1
161ST ST, 617 and 619 East; Isaac L. Sink, referee, to Henry M. Goble..... 1,100
ST. JOHN'S AV, centre line, at s s of line of right of way of New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, twenty-five acres; the East Bay Land Improvement Company to New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... 10
FOREST AV, w s, 19 ft s of 166th St, 20x97.3; Paul G. Decker and wife to Charles Hamm..... 7,000
HALL PLACE, e s, 103.3 ft s of 167th St, 30x50.4x39.6x irregular; Edward McMahon and wife to William Block..... 1,000
CATHARINE ST, s e s, part of Lot 203, map of East Tremont, 30x108.5; James E. McLarney to James J. McLarney..... 1
BATHGATE AV, s s, 210 ft s of 178th St, 45x88.10x45x86.5; Mary J. O'Brien to Ida C. Butterworth, one-half part..... 1
BATHGATE AV, e s, 261 ft s of 178th St, 45x90.6x45x88.10; same and Joseph E. Butterworth and wife to Catharine Fox.
LOT 262, map of Section A, Vyse estate; John Hansen and wife to Catharine McNeill..... 4,300
GRAND AV, w s, 75 ft n of Buchanan Place, 50x100; Elijam L. Roake, referee, to Charles Schaar and wife..... 3,900
175TH ST, s s, 90.4 ft e of Franklin or Crotona Av, 16x8x100; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to John F. Eugwer and wife..... 5,000
BURNSIDE AV, w s, at line of J. D. Rogers; Abraham T. and James Buckhout to Josephine De H. Barrington..... 1
LOT 1, map 65 choice lots, known as Oak Tree Plot; The United Real Estate and Trust Company to Lydia A. Bliss..... 1
3D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; Louis M. Streep and others to Charles Hagedorn..... 1
BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 3d Av, 11.6x75x63.3x85.10; the executors of Peter J. Connolly to Marie Steindler and Bertha M. Hahn..... 2,310

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, Julius L., to Ernest Boessmann; store, 158 Canal St, 3 years..... $1,200
BIRTZ, Emma V., to Henry Russell; basement, 63 Nassau St, 5 years..... 600
DIVVER, Patrick, to Charles Erlwanger; store, &c., 14 Duane St, 4 years..... 1,800
GAMBRIER, James, to W. Mislewicz; store, 8 Market St, 4 years..... 264
LAURITZ, Fanny, to William Kaul; store, &c., 226 William St, 1 year 10 months. 600
FRAES, John, to Henry C. Burhrle; 577 Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 540-660
MULLER, Gustav P., to Henry R. Holmes; store, n w corner of Fox St and 166th St, 4 years..... 180-360
RYAN, William, to Patrick McCann; store, 448 West 53d St, 5 years..... 360

Recorded Mortgages.

BRESLIN, Thomas, to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s w corner of 52d St and Broadway, 5 years..... $250,000
BRANENDER, Philip, to W. Seitz; s e corner of 8th Av and 414th St, 1 year.. 21,900
BROWNE, Susan J., to Edward J. Austin; Lot 179, map of Unionport, 3 years.... 1,000
BOOTH, William E., to Henry A. Bogert, jr., trustee; 512 Greenwich St, 3 years. 5,000
SAME to Mary L. Bogert; same property, 3 years..... 5,000
BLOCK, William, to Edward McMahon; e s of Hall Place, 103.1 ft s of 167th St, 20x97.3..... 500
BRENNAN, Michael, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 3d Av, w 9 Lot 650, map of the village of Walcohall, 1 year..... 2,000
COBLEIGH, Mary C., to Rocco M. Maraseo; 66 Eldridge St, 1 year..... 3,500
CHRISTIAN, Charles, to Samuel Rouse; w s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft n of 144th St, 2 years..... 6,750
DE BERNALES, Emma J., to R. S. Emmet, trustee; n s of 38th St, 160 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 10,000
DECKER, Irving C., to J. L. K. Crook and another; w s of Rider Av, 305 ft n of 138th St, secures account..... ...
DE NOYELLER, Mary, and another to Samuel Perlman, as trustee; n e corner of 126th St and 7th Av, 4 years..... 3,000
ENGEL, Samuel, and others to M. B. Engel; s w corner of Clinton and Stanton Sts, 2 years..... 2,000
FINELITE, Lena, to A. G. Cutter; 864 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 13,000
FLAIG, Catharine, to J. D. Butler; s e corner of 10th Av and 149th St, 1 year.. 10,000
GAINES, Fairman W., to V. D. Cornish; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 88.10 ft s of 126th St, 3 years..... 3,500
HUMMELWEIT, Charlotte, and another to Sarah Sahlein; n s of 7th St, 204.1 ft w of Avenue D, 3 years..... 9,500
HAMM, Charles, to Paul G. Decker; w s of Forest Av, 19 ft s of 166th St, 3 years. 2,400
HAYES, William, to Catherine Cassidy; s w of White Plains Road, 75 ft n of 6th St, 3 years..... 2,000
KATZ, Abraham, and another to B. J. Falk; 323 East 24th St, 3 years..... 12,000
KILPATRICK, Edward, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; n w corner of 71st St and Park Av, (three mortgages,) 1 and 2 years.... 160,000
KOHLY, Caroline E. F., and others to Mary Batson; e s of 5th Av, 50.4 ft s of 160th St, 3 years..... 15,000
LARSEN, Andrew, and others to M. R. Dyer; w s of Tiffany St, 206.3 ft n of 165th St, demand..... 515
MOULDS, Elizabeth A., to Samuel J. Lanahan and others; s s of Cuthbert Av, 228.6 ft w of Broadway, secures notes... 4,400
MCCARTHY, Cornelius, and wife to William R. Rose, trustee; 902 11th Av, 5 years..... 20,000
MULLER, Jacob, to F. A. Dowling; w s of 11th Av, 100 ft n of 48th St, 1 year.. 6,000
SAME to Ernst Deile; 671 11th Av, 2 years..... 1,500
NAGLE, Rosanna M., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 64th St, 240 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 800
PREUSS, Bernardine, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 29 Frankfort St, 3 year..... 10,000
POWERS, William R., and others to J. G. Bennett and another, trustees; e s of West End Av, 100.8 ft s of 92d St, 3 years..... 40,000
ROOME, William P., to J. B. Kisam; 92 Front St, leasehold..... 10,000
RANDALL, Philipine, and another to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of Grand St, 50 ft e of Essex St, 5 years..... 15,000
ROHRIG, William F., and wife to Magdalena Huldberg; n w corner of 6th Av and 58th St, 3 years..... 12,000
RICHARD, John M., and wife to The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 38 West 70th St, 3 years.... 27,000
SULLIVAN, Margaret M., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 8 and 9, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 2 years..... 300
STEINDLER, Marie, and another to Amanda Bussing; n corner of Bathgate Av and 3d Av, 3 years..... 1,700
SCHROEDER, Katie E., and another to Herman Savings Bank; s w corner of New-York Av and 139th St, 3 years..... 2,000
STONEBRIDGE, Margaret, to Herman Mundheim; n corner of Adams and Columbus Sts, 1 year..... 3,500
SCHAAR, Charles, and another to Rosanna Frank; w s of Grand Av, 75 ft n of Buchanan Place, 5 years..... 1,000
SMITH, Lillian, to Sarah R. Hall; n s of 170th St, 100.2 ft w of Bristow St, 5 years..... 850
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and wife to Charlotte O. Schetter; s s of 89th St, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 14,000
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and others to the executors of John Herriman; s s of 89th St, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 14,000
STEELE, Sarah J., to Thomas Carroll; n s of 118th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 4 years..... 22,000
SAME to Annie O. Taylor; n s of 118th St, 285 ft w of 2d Av, 4 years..... 22,000
SAHAHAN, Ellen, to Patrick Ducey; n s of 3d Av, or s part of Lots 612 and 650, map of village of William's Bridge and Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,000
TURNER, Frederick W., to John Brode; s w s of Laurence St, Lot 120, map of Manhattanville, 1 year..... 2,000
WUYTACK, Maria A., to Josephine S. Sands; w s of Webster Av, 131.2 ft n from north line lands of William H. Morris, 3 years, (four mortgages)..... 11,000
WERNER, William, and wife to Nicolaus Kraus; n s of 133d St, 179 ft w of Willow Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 2,000
WOLF, Pauline, and another to Bertha A. M. Dippel; 92 Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 5,000
WEED, Joseph E., to George A. Morrison; s e corner of Boulevard and 99th St, 3 years..... 15,000
WHISTON, Mary A., and another to William H. Macy, jr.; s s of 114th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 15,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

AARON, Herman, to Alice Gross, Jr..... $1
BUSSING, Arthur, to John Bussing, Jr. 11,000
CHAMBERLAIN, Albert, guardian, to Mabel Whitlock, (two assignments)..... 2
DORSETT, R. Clarence, to Thomas S. Ormiston, (tow assignments)..... 2
DURYEE, Lillie H., to Charles F. Stone..
EMMET, Richard S., trustee, to R. S. Emmet and another, trustees..... 1
HULDBERG, Magdalena, to S. J. Burby. 12,000
HOUSE, George V., to William W. Niles. 2,250
KORNAHRENS, Claus H., to Carrie Kornahrens..... 3,000
LEE, Benjamin F., to E. Virginia Satterlee..... 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

63TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 50 ft front; John Dahlmeyer against Annie L. Clifford, owner; L. Verhoes and B. Ivernizzi, contractors..... $50
17TH ST, 133 East; same against Chester P. Sparling, owner and contractor..... 26
ATTORNEY ST, 127; John Mulcahy against Henig Brothers, lessees; M. A. Ryan, contractor..... 26
SAME PROPERTY; William Bannler against same..... 24
90TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125 ft front; Antonio D'Andre & Brother against Joseph J. Zimmermann, owner and contractor..... 300
WESTCHESTER ROAD, s s, at n e corner of lands of Thomas C. Taylor, 97 ft front; L. Fries against John and L. Buckel, contractors; Lizzie Buckel, owner..... 547
FORSYTH ST, 43; Joseph Bennedetto against Joseph Peizer, owner; Thomas Butler, contractor..... 128
86TH ST, 203 East; same against Thomas J. Gallon, owner; same contractor..... 23

Lis Pendens.

163D ST, s s, 500 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 20.9 ft front; Frederck Dillemuth, jr., against Catharine Barth, executrix. (foreclosure of mortgage.)
152D ST, s s, 500 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25 ft front, easterly half; August Freutel against Philippine Hill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
92D ST, n s, 315 ft w of 9th Av, 20 ft front; John B. Pine, trustee, against William H. Harrison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
DIVISION ST, s s, 160 ft e of Clinton St, 24 ft front; Celin Zekird against Augusta Goodman and others, (specific performance.)
76TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of 10th Av, 18 ft front; Mary N. Chandon de Briailliers against Sarah E. Lowther and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
107TH ST, 54 to 64 East; Vincent Vetere against William S. Guerineau, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar.
Adjourned Cases.—1—Palmer vs. Chicago Evening Post. 2—Palmer vs. Chicago Herald Company. 3—Morehead vs. Striker. 4—Park vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company. 5—Mackaye vs. Mallory.
Cases Noticed.—6—Geraghty vs. Armour Packing Company. 7—Hoschke vs. Schnellhase. 8—Keasby & Mattison Company vs. Emerson Drug Company. 9—Palmer vs. Johnson Embossing Machine Company. 10—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Waltham Watch Company. 11—Clyde vs. Richmond and West Point Terminal Warehouse Company. 12—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 13—Haworth vs. Stark. 15—Holles vs. Harper. 16—Clark vs. Barney Dumpling Boat Company. 17—Graves vs. Dalton Adding Machine Company. 18—Porter vs. Sigafus. 19—Porter vs. Sigafus. 20—Maloy vs. Duden. 21—Chew vs. Sperry. 22—Fowler vs. Jarvis. 23—Clyde vs. Richmond and West Point Terminal Warehouse Company. 24—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class IV.—Ackley vs. National Starch Manufacturing Company.
Class VI.—2—Nelson vs. Rasmussen. 3—Shaw vs. Vernan.
Class VIII.—4—Bryant vs. Schonfeld. 5—Muller vs. Masche. 6—Matter of Burden. 7—Mackie vs. Mackie. 8—Dargin vs. Williamsburg Savings Bank. 9—Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company. 10—Mayor, &c., vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 11—German News Agency vs. The Press Bureau and News Company. 12—King vs. Kennedy. 13—Andrews vs. Niagara Cycle Fitting Company. 14—State National Bank vs. Reed.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned to the term.
CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.
COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.
5—Neuffer vs. Neuffer.—Bischoff vs. Hecht.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.
1019—Elrose vs. Elrose. 1020—Cohen vs. Cohen.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1060—Contested will of Helen B. O'Donnell at 2 P. M.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Edwin B. Walker, Bridget Reidy, William H. Mead, John Gerbert, Anne Richter. At 2 P. M.—William Foster, Barbet Karl, Johanne H. Schwarzchild.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lewis for the People.
1—Annie Davis. 2—Margaret Shiep. 3—Thomas Reilly. 4—John Connors. 5—John Hogan. 6—James Hand. McDermott. 7—Max Vassour. 8—Thomas Vaughan. 9—Matteo La Madia. 10—Philip Rosenberg. 11—Charles Pfeifer. 12—Harry Adams. 13—Joseph Weber. 15—George Crowder. 16—Anton Birnbaum. 17—Anton Birnman. 18—Domonico Abboucante. 19—John McMartin, (2.) 20—Samuel Casten. 21—Morris Wasserman.
Pleadings.—1—Andrew Glaren. 2—Charles Banks. 3—William Jones. 4—Jacob Goldstein. 5—Michael Corcoran. 6—Michael Tompono. 7—Louis Yew. 8—Samuel Emme and Benjamin Goldstein. 9—Matthew Farley. 10—Clara Harris. 11—Charles Hunsbrook. 12—John Gloven. 13—Joseph Beck and Rudolph Schumacher.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martin, jr., for the People.
1—William Cuff. 2—Michael J. Finn. 3—David Kenney and Frank Mack. 4—Patrick Scofield, Joseph Conroy, and Patrick Lyons. 5—John Hart. 6—James L. Peters. 7—John Saunders. 8—Philip Morris. 9—Thomas Donohue. 10—Barbara Elrsl. Jacline Slovatch. 12—Charles Jaehne. 13—Henry Menges. 14—Ransom W. Botsford. 15—Charles England and William Jones. 16—Alfonso Paquano.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Coudert vs. Hecker—G. P. Smith. Greacen vs. Rice—George Crandon. Hepburn vs. Hepburn—William G. Davies.
SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Hohlock vs. Dennerlein—Bernard J. Finney. McDonald vs. McDonald—Lewis Johnston.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Charles Earwicker vs. Lizzie Keeley—Frank H. Patterson.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The Wills of Mary Jane Marnim, Rebecca Gues, Rosalie Trosted, and Diedrich H. Tinke.
The Guardianship of Ada Duerre et al. and William H. Costigan.
No contested calendar.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judgment for $25,245 was entered yesterday against Cobra Quackenbush of Albany, N. Y., in favor of the Importers and Traders' National Bank of this city. This is a revival of two judgments obtained by the bank on Jan. 22, 1870, aggregating $12,482 against Mr. Quackenbush, Robert Pomeroy, William Anson Wood, Adin Thayer, and James S. Thayer, growing out of the failure of the Eagle Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, in October, 1870. All of the defendants except Mr. Quackenbush have since died. He has managed Stanwix Hall at Abany for several years past.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $3,000 against Herman Rinaldo, otherwise known as Hyman Rinaldo, in favor of Goldfogle & Cohn, lawyers, for professional services in January and February, 1893, in relation to the estate of his father, Marks Rinaldo. The attachment was obtained on the ground that he is now a resident of Sioux City, Iowa.

—James Devine and Caleb B. Hitchcock have been appointed receivers for the Hitchcock Manufacturing Company of Cortland, N. Y. The company's liabilities are $189,000, and assets $278,000.

—Judgment for $1,292 was entered yesterday against the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New-York in favor of Leopold V. Schlosser.

—J. E. Gent & Co., millers, of Columbus, Ind., have failed; liabilities and assets reach about $20,000.

For New Life-Saving Stations.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Superintendent Kimball and Capt. Dominy, Superintendent of the Third Life-Saving District, who were appointed a commission to select a site for a life-saving station authorized by the last Congress, to be erected at or near East Marion, L. I., have selected a site near Rocky Point as the most suitable place. They also selected a site for a station to replace one destroyed by the sea at Far Rockaway. The site selected is about midway between Far Rockaway and Long Beach.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Irregular Markets, but Closing Steadier.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easier—Cotton Lower—Coffee Neglected.

The grain markets were unsettled and irregular, following the Western markets, with a fairly active business reported, and a steadier close, while local trading was confined to the switching interest, with outside speculation light. Provisions were dull and easier. Cotton was quiet and a shade lower. Coffee was neglected and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	71¼@
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	28 @ 28¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	49½@ 50
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.60 @$3.90
Flour, straight, Winter	3.35 @ 3.95
Cotton, middling uplands	7.00 @
Pork, mess	12.00 @ 12.50
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	@ 20
Lard, Western steam	12.50 @13.25
Beef, family	@ 6.60
Butter, creamery, fancy	11.00 @13.00
Sugar, granulated	17 @
Cheese, State, full cream, new	4 13-16@ 4½
Coffee, Rio No. 7	7⅜@ 8⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	15½@
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	12.00 @12.75
Copper, lake	20.00 @
Lead	10.87½@11.00
	3.30 @ 3.32½

WHEAT—Contracts were active, irregular, and unsettled; opening weak and declining 2c with the West, and on local liquidation, with a large switching business between August and September at ¼c difference, (one line of 800,000 bushels being switched in one block,) with prices ruling very irregularly until near the close, when an advance of 2@2½c was made on free covering by shorts, through firmer Western markets, with the close steady at ⅛@¼c advance. Spot was dull, but firm. Sales, 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, for export, on private terms, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅜c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 4c over September, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, afloat, 70¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 76⅜c; No. 1 Manitoba, 76⅜c. Clearances hence, 2,295 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 2,795 bushels; receipts, 7,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 54,656 bushels; in the interior, 246,983 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week, 95,302 bushels, or to 3,673,176 bushels, (1,182,248 bushels contract red and 24,870 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 84,100 bushels afloat. The visible supply shows a decrease of 2,101,000 bushels, or to 41,258,000 bushels, against 53,155,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, declining 1¼c with the West, but rallying ⅝c on local covering, and closed weak at ¼@⅝c decline. Spot was dull, but irregular, closing firm. Sales, 44,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 1⅛@1⅜c over September, or 51 1-16@52c, free on board afloat; the trade bought 15,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 49¼@50c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels do at 50½c, delivered. Receipts, 239,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 279,131 bushels; in the interior, 1,114,805 bushels. Clearances hence, 75,818 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 84,268 bushels. Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week, 17,989 bushels, or to 676,510 bushels, (438,709 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.) The decrease of 929,000 bushels, or to 6,882,000 bushels, against 3,934,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and unchanged in price, with a firm close. Spot were irregular at ⅛@¼c advance for mixed and ⅛c for white, with light trade. Sales, 65,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 32½c for 5,000 bushels; do, clipped, 34c; No. 3, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 28@28¾c for 20,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 29¼c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 33@40c for 25,000 bushels. Receipts, 130,700 bushels; exports, 2,747 bushels. Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 362,785 bushels, or to 1,281,694 bushels, (67,383 bushels No. 2 white and 664,300 bushels No. 2.) The visible supply shows a decrease of 654,000 bushels, or to 5,632,000 bushels, against 1,745,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	25,000	69¾@69¾	71¼
August	1,310,000	69¾@71½	71½
September	7,315,000	69½@72	71⅝
October	150,000	70¼@72⅜	72⅝
December	3,420,000	71 15-16@74⅜	74⅛
January	50,000	73 7-16@75	75
February	50,000	74⅜@76	76
March	50,000	75¼@77	77
Total	12,370,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July		@	49⅞
August	10,000	49½@50	50
September	325,000	49⅞@51¼	50½
Total	335,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July		@	27¼
September	115,000	27⅛@27¼	27¼
Total	115,000		

FLOUR—Trading was very slow, with prices unsettled with wheat and jobbers holding off. Sales of only 7,200 bbls, in car lots; city mills sold 3,600 bbls patents, 7,250 bbls clear, 200 bbls extra, and 1,725 bbls fine, at quotations. Arrivals, 15,538 bbls and 6,176 sacks; exports, 1,718 bbls and 4,850 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 18,761 bbls and sacks.

WINTER

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.60@$3.30
No. 1	3.40@ 3.50
Clears	3.60@ 3.75
Straights	3.75@ 3.95
White wheat straights	@ 4.00
Patents	3.80@ 4.00
Special brands	4.15@ 4.25
City patents	@ 4.60
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	@ 3.65
City supers	@ 3.40
City fine	@ 3.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.10@ 3.20
No. 1	2.90@$3.10	3.20@$3.30
Clears	3.10@ 3.20	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.50@ 3.75	3.70@ 3.90
Patents	3.75@ 3.90	3.90@ 4.10
Special brands	3.90@ 4.00	4.15@ 4.50

RYE FLOUR—Moderate demand and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.80@$4; fancy, $4@$4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white, No. 2, $3.10@$3

higher than on Saturday. Cash wheat was sold at about Saturday's prices, but closed nominally 1c higher, with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points, 240,831 bushels; shipments, 240,577 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 64,656 bushels; shipments, 2,795 bushels.

CORN—Shorts began the day as if they expected the stringency of offerings which existed last week to continue through, but gave out a short time however, until they were convinced that they could get all the corn they wanted and at lower prices, too. The support was weak, and values declined very quickly during the first half hour, falling lower than Saturday during the balance of the session. Nebraska sent in cheering reports on the crop, prospects in that section being called brilliant. Liverpool cables were firm and higher. Receipts, 100 cars, and 454,828 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply of corn decreased 341,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage increased 1,280,000 bushels. Export clearances were light at 89,268 bushels. September corn opened at 45¾@46c, sold between 46⅝@47c, closing at 45¾@46c, under Saturday. Cash corn was the partial lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 165,335 bushels; shipments, 352,842 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 279,131 bushels.

OATS—Trading was without particular incident. The action of corn was followed, rather than wheat, firmness being noted at the close, however. Receipts were 282 cars (8 cars less than estimated), and 614 loads were taken from store. The visible supply decreased 464,000 bushels. At the close it was a shade over Saturday. Cash oats, ¼c per bushel lower.

RYE was easier. The receipts of new rye influenced the market considerably. No. 2 nominal; market No. 2 sold at 48c. Some on track and free on board cars sold at 45c for November and at 48¾@49c for No. 2; September sold at 50c; October was nominally all day. Receipts, 4 cars.

BARLEY was entirely neglected and dull. The market was entirely neglected, only a few cars were on sale and buyers were scarce. Screenings sold at 89 per ton; No. 4 at 53c; poor to choice was nominally 50@54c. September was offered at 50c.

PROVISIONS—The business in product presented nothing new for observation. Trading was only moderate, firmness prevailing at the opening. An easier feeling succeeded, but at the close there was a fairly steady tone, with September pork 10c under Saturday and September lard and ribs each 2½c lower. Orders were scattered and indicated no radical move by the packers. Domestic markets were quiet and easy. Liverpool was steady. Receipts were light and the shipments free. The cash market was unchanged.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 140 cars; corn, 250 cars; oats, 180 cars; hogs, 12,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Vessel rates were steady, with a fair inquiry, nominal lots of grain were taken at 1c and small lots at 1½c for Buffalo.

The leading features ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2				
July	65¾@65¾c	67 c.	64¾@	66⅝@
Sept.	65¾@67¼	68¼@	65⅝@	67⅝@
Dec.	69½@70¼	70¾@	68 @	70¼@
Corn No. 2				
July	45⅝@45¾	46 @	44⅝@	45⅝@
May	36¾@36¾	36¾@	36⅜@	36⅝@
Oats No. 2				
July	23½@	23¾@	23⅛@	23⅜@
Sept.	23⅝@	23¾@	23 @	23⅜@
Dec.	26⅜@	26½@27	26½@26⅝	26⅜@
Mess pork, per bbl.				
July	$11.05	$11.10	$10.80	$10.92½
Sept.	11.15	11.20	10.90	11.02½
Jan.	10.65	10.75	10.55	10.65
Lard, per 100 lb.				
July	6.27½	6.30	6.27½	6.27½
Sept.	6.37½	6.40	6.37½	6.37½
Jan.	6.32½	6.32½	6.30	6.30
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
July	6.10	6.12½	6.02½	6.07½
Sept.	6.20	6.22½	6.12½	6.17½
Jan.	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.70

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and weak, with prices favoring buyers; No. 2 Spring wheat, 66⅝@67½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62½@66c; No. 2 red, 66¾@67½c; No. 2 corn, 45½c; No. 2 oats, 23⅜c; No. 2 rye, 48c; No. 2 barley, 44c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.30@$1.31; prime timothy seed, $5.90, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $10.92½@$11.05; lard, per 100 lbs, $6.27½; short rib sides, loose, $6.02½@$6.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.37½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@6.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26. Sugars—Cut-loaf, per lbf, $5.31; granulated, $4.69; standard "A," $4.56. Linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 59c; boiled, 62c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	36,813	6,041
Wheat, bushels	36,817	108,656
Corn, bushels	97,370	544,943
Oats, bushels	324,300	253,550
Rye, bushels	1,535	688
Barley, bushels	3,600	...

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 16½c; firsts, 15@16c; seconds, 12@14c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 11c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Flour quiet and steady; patent, $3.50@$3.60; extra fancy, $3.25@$3.35; fancy, $2.90@$3; choice, $2.65@$2.75. Bran—Market easier and nominal at 63c, east side. Wheat higher; cash, shipments, 2,000 bushels; receipts, 7,000 bushels; July, 66½c; August, 66¾c; September, 66⅝c; December, 69½c. Corn higher; receipts, 87,454 bushels; shipments, 5,688 bushels; July, 44½c; December, 36¾c; May, 36¾c. Oats—Better; receipts, 93,000 bushels; shipments, 15,827 bushels. July, 24c; September, 23½c; May, 26c. Eggs—Steady; demand fair at 9c. Pork—Standard mess, $11.37½. Lard—Prime steam, 6.07½c; choice, 6.22½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c; long clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 7c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 6¾c. High wines lower at $1.23. Wool steady, but inactive; Missouri and Illinois, combing, 16c; combing and clothing, 15@15½c; coarse and braid, 13½@14c; medium clothing, 14@14½c; low and cotted, 12@13c; fine medium, 12@13c; light fine, 11@12c; heavy fine, 9½@10c; slightly burry, 9½@12c; hard burry, 8½c; scattering, hard burry, 6¾c; fine unmerchantable, 10@12c; light, 11@12c; coarse and low, 8@11c; fine medium, 10@12c; light fine, 9½@10c; heavy fine, 6¾@8c; sandy and heavy, 6¾@7c. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾@1¾c; 2 lbs, 5c; 2¼ lbs, 5c; 2½ lbs, 5c; hemp twine, 9c @ 10c. Lead steady and firm, but quiet; desilverized, 3.12½c; chemical hard, 3.15c bid. Spelter dull, but firmer; sales, 1 car at 3.47½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Wheat in store opened ½c higher, under the influence of favorable European advices, a fair decrease in the visible supply and small amount afloat for Europe, but weakened later and fell back 1¾c, owing to the generally satisfactory condition of crops in the Northwest, rallying later and closing firm; September opened at 67¾c, declined to 66¾c, and closed at, 68¾c; cash ranged ⅝c below; sample wheat is 1c lower, with moderate offerings and requirements; No. 2 red Winter is quoted 2½c below September, and No. 2 hard at September prices to a premium of 3c. Corn—No. 2 Northern, 36¾@37½c; No. 2 Winter, on track, 45½c. Sample barley, entirely nominal, in the absence of offerings. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 as salable at 45c, on track; sample corn, 43½@49½c; good to forward. Oats easy, and in moderate demand and supply; No. 2 white, on track, 28c. Rye, 1c lower, and quiet at the decline, futures being nominal; No. 1, 54c. Flour dull, and only a light domestic trade reported. Millfeeds firm and steady and firm, on the basis of $13.25@$13.50 for bran, $14@$14.50 for standard middlings, and $16@$16.25 for fancy. Provisions are weak. Mess pork, $10.60 cash, and $10.80 seller September. Prime steam lard, 86.30 cash, and 86.40 September. Receipts—Flour, 11,750 bbls; wheat, 9,110 bushels; corn, 2,600 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; rye, 960 bushels; barley, 5,278 bbls; wheat, 4,000 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Spring Wheat—Light demand; No. 1 hard, spot, 70c; west, 69c; insurance, and freight, 3c over New-York, September sales, 15,000 bushels, No. 1 hard, spot, 71¾c; July, per bushel, 71¾@72c; closing, No. 1 hard, spot, 70c; west, 69c; insurance, and freight, 72½c. Winter Wheat—Quiet; firm; sales, 600 bushels No. 2 red, Toledo, 73½c; 1,500 bushels, Indiana, 72½c; 8,500 bushels do Chicago, 69½@70c; closing, No. 2 red, Chicago, 70⅝@70⅞c; do, Indiana, 72½c; do, Toledo, 74½c; do, white, Oregon, 72⅜c. Corn Quiet; easy; track offerings light; No. 2 yellow, 52½@52¾c; No. 3 yellow, 52c; No. 2 corn, 51½c; No. 3 corn, 51c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 50½c; No. 2 corn, 49c, in store. Oats—Quiet; demand light; No. 2 white, 32¾@32¾c; No. 3 white, 31½c; No. 2 mixed, 29½c, on track; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 2 mixed, 27½@28c, in store. Rye—Dull; No. 2, old, 47c asked; new, 52c bid. Flour Dull; weak; unchanged. Millfeed—Fair to good demand; unchanged. Canal Freights Higher; wheat, 2c; corn, 1½c; oats, 1½c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 260,000 bushels; corn, 351,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels; rye, 7,800 bushels; corn, 50,000 bushels; oats, 80,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 21,000 bbls; wheat, 51,200 bushels; corn, 139,000 bushels; oats, 126,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Flour—Market quiet; fairly steady; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; do, fancy, $3.50@$3.70; do, family, $3.20@$3.40; Spring patents, $3.75@$4; do, fancy, $3.50@$3.65; do, family, $3.25@$3.35. Rye Flour—Northwestern, $3.25@$3.45; do, city, $3.30@$3.50. Wheat—Receipts light; market quiet. No. 2 red track, 67½c. Corn—Quiet, light demand. No. 2 white, track, 47½c; No. 2 mixed, 47½c; mixed car, 49c; yellow car, 51c. Oats quiet; light demand; No. 2 mixed track, 26@26½c. Pork—Market dull and about unchanged; mess, $11.50; clear mess, $13; family, $13. Lard weak; light demand; steam leaf, 6¾c; kettle leaf, 6¾c; prime steam, quiet, but steady at 6¼@6⅜c. Bacon dull; very light demand; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 7c; box meats worth ¼c more." Dry-salted meats dull unchanged. Eggs dull, with light demand; liberal receipts; fresh near-by, 9c. Whiskey easy and quiet; sales, 522 bbls at $1.23.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 15.—The market was a good deal unsettled, but generally firm. The decrease in the visible was announced. September opened at 63¾c and closed at 64⅜c, with the range 62¼@64⅝c. December opened at 64½c and closed at 66⅜c, the range being 64¼@66⅝. There was a dull cash market with offerings small. Receipts, 76 cars; shipments, 119 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾@c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c. Corn—Market easy; No. 3, 35½c. Outs—Market easy; No. 3 white, 24½c; No. 3, 23½@24½c. Flour firmer at $3.50@$4 for patents; $2.60@$3.10 for bakers'; production, 25,000 bbls; shipments, 26,541 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market firm for bran; $11@$11.50 for sacks; $12.25@$13.50 for shorts, common bulk, $13@$13.50, middlings, common bulk, $13½@$13.50; middlings, bulk, $14@$14.50.

DULUTH, July 15.—Wheat opened rather weak to-day and was off most of the session, but toward the close it took a healthy brace and was quoted at the end at 5½c to 1¾c above Saturday. The mills were good bidders at 3c over September for stuff to arrive. The stocks are 7,268,526 bushels, a decrease of 311,378. The close: No. 1 hard cash, 69c; July, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern cash, 68½c; July, 68¾c; September, 65¾c bid; December, 68½c asked; No. 2 Northern cash, 65½c; No. 3 Northern cash, 60½c; rejected, 58½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 69¾c; Northern, 68¾c. Receipts, 17,022 bushels; shipments, 25,000 bushels. Inspected, 74 cars; last year, 64 cars.

PEORIA, July 15.—Corn—Receipts, 30,000 bushels; shipments, 11,250 bushels; market quiet and easier; No. 2, 44¼c; No. 3, 44¼c. Oats—Receipts, 65,000 bushels; shipments, 84,550 bushels; market dull and easy; No. 2 white, 26@27c; No. 3 white, 25½@25¾c. Rye—Receipts, 600 bushels; shipment, none; market dull and nominal. Whisky—Market lower; finished goods, $1.25.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1895.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,150	80	2,550	38,740	5,617
Forty-fourth Street	1,052	80	248	2,268	26
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	16,126
Hoboken	2,835	48	118	3,422	...
L. V. R. R.	1,084	...	...	...	2,208
Scattering	1,277	...	147	650	...
Total	11,371	128	10,063	45,535	26,977
Total for last week	11,563	139	10,111	41,416	25,737

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice	$5.50@$5.75
Medium to fair	4.75@ 5.40
Common	3.75@ 4.50
Bulls and dry cows	2.00@ 2.90
Oxen and stags	2.60@ 4.30

Generally prime steers sold one year ago at $4.60@$4.90.

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

Shipper.	Steamer.	Cattle.	Qr's of Sheep.	Live Hogs.
Erasmus Co., Paris	...	...	1,800	...
Erasmus Co., Louvain	...	...	1,800	...
D. H. Sherman, Paris	...	...	500	...
M. Goldsmith, Cevic	...	300	...	500
M. Goldsmith, Kansas City	...	150	...	...
M. Goldsmith, Mohawk	...	100	...	...
M. Goldsmith, Galileo	...	95	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son	Cevic	306	...	467
J. Fanneberg & Son	Mohawk	251	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Mohawk	275	1,772	...
N. Morris	Cevic	...	2,480	...
G. F. Louch & Co.	Trinidad	48	...	40
A. Strauss	Trinidad	15	...	...
G. Chevalier	Trinidad	10	...	...
L. S. Dillenback	Trinidad	...	...	35
L. S. Dillenback	Trinidad	...	...	40
Total shipments		1,550	8,352	1,082
Total shipments last week		2,289	8,868	...
Boston shipments this week		1,708	6,004	2,503
Baltimore shipments this week		814	...	...
Phila. shipments this week		200	768	...
Montreal shipments this week		2,518	...	4,124
Newport News ship's this week		340	...	...
To London		1,895	1,722	2,711
To Liverpool		3,593	11,112	3,707
To Southampton		...	...	2,300
To Glasgow		1,114	...	203
To Hull		55	...	...
To Bristol		368	...	880
To Bermuda and West Indies		73	...	115
Total to all ports		7,438	15,164	7,709
Total to all ports last week		8,514	15,564	6,114

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 191 cars, or 3,222 head; cows for canners and cows for slaughterers direct, and 69 cars for the market, of which 48 cars were on sale at Jersey City. Demand moderately active for all grades of cattle, and steers sold about 10c higher; cold cows and fat bulls were about steady, but light grass bulls were 10@20c lower; the yards were readily cleared. The export demand was limited to the purchase of a single carload of grass and corn fed native steers sold at $4.25@$5.40 per 100 lb for common to choice; distillery-fed beeves at $4.40@$5.40; oxen at $3.25@$4.30; grass-fed bulls at $2.15@$2.75; 1 stop-fed bull at $3.90; cows at $2@$3.50; calves, 1,000 head on sale, 300 head of city-dressed native sides firm and selling at 6¾@8¾c lb; Texas beef quoted at 5¾@6¼c. To-day's London and Liverpool cables quote refrigerator beef firmer at 8½@10½c; American steers steady at 10½@11½c; estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal; live sheep slow at 11@12c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, none; to-morrow, the Tantic takes out 300 cattle and 700 sheep for Liverpool, and the Michigan, 200 cattle and 600 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son, and 2,140 quarters of beef for N. Morris; the Europe carries 250 cattle for M. Goldsmith and 100 head for D. H. Sherman.—SALES.—JERSEY CITY.—Cattle—Ellis Bros. sold 19 steers, 1,436 lb average, at $5.70 100 lb; 17 do, 1,397 lb, at $5.50; 15 do, 1,206 lb, at $5.40; 17 do, 1,246 lb, at $5.35; 19 do, 1,265 lb, at $5.30; 17 do, 1,500 lb, at $5.25; 18 do, 1,262 lb, at $5.15; 22 do, 1,166 lb, at $5.15; 15 do, 1,200 lb, at $5.10. D. McPHERSON & CO.—7 Virginia steers, 1,552 lb, at $5.75; 18 do, 1,471 lb, at $5.55; 14 do, 1,445 lb, at $5.20; 16 Ohio do, 1,396 lb, at $5.55; 11 State do, 1,253 lb, at $5.25; 11 do, 1,191 lb, at $5.20; 16 do, 1,166 lb, at $5.10; 5 bulls, 860 lb, at $2.45; 6 do, 875 lb, at $2.15. S. SANDERS—19 Indiana steers, 1,117 lb, at $5.15; 19 do, 1,118 lb, at $5.10; 18 do, 1,134 lb, at $4.80; 19 Virginia do, 1,213 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,296 lb, at $5; 2 do, 1,185 lb, at $4.25; 6 oxen, 1,517 lb, at $4.30; 4 do, 1,305 lb, at $3.90; 2 do, 1,000 lb, at $3.85; 4 do, 1,155 lb, at $3.25; 2 bulls, 1,050 lb, at $2.75